

## INTERNATIONAL

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## U.S. Intensifies Effort As Summit Nears End

By Edward Walsh

THURMONT, Md., Sept. 17 (WP) — The Middle East summit conference moved toward its climax today at Camp David as President Carter led a final U.S. effort to produce an agreement that



Mr. Dayan and Mr. Begin on a stroll around Camp David. (United Press International)

would allow resumption of the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

Following what U.S. officials described as "intensive consultations" within and among the three delegations, Mr. Carter met for 45 minutes this morning with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He was ex-

pected to meet later in the day with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

But U.S. officials provided no hint as to whether the extraordinary 13-day-old summit would produce the U.S. goal of agreement on a "framework" for future Arab-Israeli peace talks.

The president launched the final drive for such an agreement yesterday afternoon, meeting for 2½ hours with Mr. Sadat and for 4½ hours last night with Mr. Begin.

"Good and Businesslike"

The meeting with Mr. Begin, which lasted past midnight, was described by Israeli officials as "good" and "businesslike," giving rise to a glimmer of optimism among a huge contingent of reporters that has been covering the summit from an American Legion hall here six miles east of Camp David.

The final round of talks took place under a U.S.-imposed deadline for concluding the summit by today. The deadline was widely viewed as an attempt to exert the last ounce of pressure on Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin to compromise and U.S. officials did not rule out the possibility of the conference spilling over into tomorrow if there were signs of progress.

Even if the summit ended today, it remained possible that its results would not be known in detail until tomorrow.

Mr. Carter focused his efforts at Camp David on the concept of an interim sharing of power on the West Bank of the Jordan River by Israel, Jordan and local Palestinian Arabs, leading to a final decision on sovereignty over the area.

## Sticking Point

The West Bank, occupied by Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, is a sticking point in the negotiations. Mr. Sadat is insisting on Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, but Mr. Begin so far has refused to consider withdrawal from the West Bank, which he fears would become a haven for Palestinian terrorists and a threat to Israel's security.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, told reporters yesterday that the differences remaining between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin included not only the West Bank but also the Israeli-occupied territory in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. He said that a "framework" for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations had not yet been reached.

As the summit moved into its final hours, the three leaders faced their own decisions on how to portray the results of the conference, which was conducted under extraordinary secrecy.

The key decision lay with Mr. Sadat, who came to Camp David committed to an all-or-nothing stance, rejecting what he would consider halfway measures that would be likely to lower his standing in the Arab world. According to Egyptian officials, Mr. Sadat approached the summit prepared to push for outright failure rather than to accept an unsatisfactory compromise.

Israel established a much lower goal, hoping that the summit would produce a new round of talks to slowly build on Mr. Sadat's dramatic peace initiative of last November, when he visited Jerusalem.

In San Jose, a Nicaraguan rebel spokesman said yesterday that the opposition would agree to a ceasefire if Gen. Somoza resigned.

Assailed by Ultra-nationalists

Followers of the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc), the ultra-nationalist group that has vowed to build Jewish settlements on the West Bank until the Palestinian Arabs are a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Temporary Injunction Issued

## Israeli High Court Halts Work on New Settlement

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (WP) — The Israeli supreme court ordered today a temporary injunction against work on a new Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, the second such injunction in favor of West Bank Arab landowners in four months.

The court ordered that construction on the government-approved project be stopped immediately, and that the Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and the West Bank military commander, Maj. Gen. Avraham Orr, explain why all civilian settlement activity at the Bet El site should not be halted permanently.

Coming after a similar restraining order issued on May 25 against a government-approved settlement at Nebi Salah, also located near the town of Ramallah, the decision was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## X-Rays Find Tiny 'Object' In Leg of Dead Bulgarian

LONDON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A small object, possibly the tip of a hypodermic needle, found in the leg of Bulgarian defector Georgi Markov may confirm his deathbed claim that he was murdered with a stab from a poisoned umbrella point.

Scotland Yard said today that X-rays revealed an "object" in Mr. Markov's leg near the spot where he told his wife he had been stabbed. At first the object was thought to be a fault in the photographic plate, but checking revealed something about .006 inches (2 mm) large in the area of the wound.

Mr. Markov, 49, died last Monday of unknown causes four days after he said an unknown man had jabbed him in the thigh with an umbrella on a crowded sidewalk outside the External Services headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corp., where he worked. He said the man escaped in a taxi.

The jab with the umbrella could have shot a pellet of slow-dissolving poison into Mr. Markov's leg, small enough to have been injected with a needle, press reports quoted doctors as saying at the time of death.

## Worked for BBC

Mr. Markov, one of Bulgaria's most influential and popular playwrights before he defected to the West in 1969, and formerly a close associate of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and other high-ranking Communist officials, worked for BBC's East European section, as well as freelancing for the anti-Communist Radio Free Europe.

Speculation that the Bulgarian government may have been involved in Mr. Markov's death was heightened when another Bulgarian defector, Mr. Markov's friend and colleague Vladimir Kostov, who lives in Paris, said he had been similarly attacked Aug. 26 but had suffered only mild illness and had dis-

missed the incident. Mr. Markov's death led Mr. Kostov to believe that he himself had survived an assassination attempt by the Bulgarian state security organization.

The Bulgarian government in a statement yesterday vehemently denied all involvement in the Kostov case and called the allegations "fantastic fabrications."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In recent weeks, reports have spread throughout the country that the East German government plans to restrict the circulation of the West German mark, which has practically become the second legal tender in East Germany, and to curtail operations at the Intershop chain, the stores in which Western goods can be obtained, but only for Western currency. The rumors are rooted in a warning in the official party organ last month implying that the stores may soon be closed to East Germans.

The huge expansion of Intershop business in recent years has provided the East German government with ample financial rewards as hundreds of Western banknotes change hands daily in return for consumer goods otherwise unavailable. Annual sales are estimated at \$1 billion, with about half of that amount counted as pure profit for the government.

"There is an unbelievable run on the Intershops," Hilde Jaeger, an East Berlin woman, told a Westerner. "People want to buy what they can before it is too late." She said that she had bought coffee and a cassette recorder for her son with money she had saved.

By Ellen Lenz

Middle-level party officials with no access to Western money have argued that the system undermines socialist morale. Some East Germans contend that hard-line ideologists favor a clampdown on the Intershops to get at Erich Honecker, the consumer-minded party leader who opened up the currency flow.

## In Special Western-Goods Shops

## Hard-Money Scare Has E. Germans on Spree

By Ellen Lenz

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (NYT) — In an atmosphere of apprehension, East Germans have embarked on the most intensive buying spree in memory at hard-currency stores, spurred by the fear that the government may clamp down on the free use of Western currencies by East Germans.

In recent weeks, reports have spread throughout the country that the East German government plans to restrict the circulation of the West German mark, which has practically become the second legal tender in East Germany, and to curtail operations at the Intershop chain, the stores in which Western goods can be obtained, but only for Western currency. The rumors are rooted in a warning in the official party organ last month implying that the stores may soon be closed to East Germans.

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Two travelers returning from Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt, industrial centers in Saxony, say that queues of several hundred persons form each morning in front of Intershop stores there. At the large modern Intershop store at the Hotel Metropol in East Berlin, at least 50 East Germans stood in line a few nights ago, waiting to get to the sales counters that displayed American jeans, Western clothing, liquor, coffee and cosmetics.

No Explanation

Western officials are at a loss to explain the feverish rush. Some diplomats say that the East German authorities may have deliberately started the rumors to mop up large amounts of hard currency in the hands of private citizens and thus help refill the government's empty coffers.

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## Fears for Morale

Middle-level party officials with no access to Western money have argued that the system undermines socialist morale. Some East Germans contend that hard-line ideologists favor a clampdown on the Intershops to get at Erich Honecker, the consumer-minded party leader who opened up the currency flow.

Since 1974, East Germans have been in the unique position within the Eastern bloc of being officially permitted to own the coveted West German mark or other Western currencies and to shop freely in the special stores. The hard currency is brought into East Germany by Western visitors, mailed in by friends or relatives abroad, and brought back by elderly East Germans who are allowed to travel to West Germany. But this practice has spawned a "gray market" in which the West German mark — or west mark, as the East Germans call it — has begun to supplant East Germany's own currency for numerous business transactions and services. If an East German wants his car fixed or needs tiles or bathroom fixtures, he must be ready to pay up to half the bill in hard currency.

## Market Enlarged

For Western companies, such as Levi Strauss, which sells more jeans to East Germany than to any other East bloc country, the Intershop business has come as a boon. For many West German manufacturers, the hard currency stores have effectively enlarged the market by 17 million persons.

According to Western trade officials, new contracts were signed at the Intershops this month; thus it appears unlikely that the shops will be closed altogether. But there is speculation that East Germans will be barred from holding Western currency in cash and instead will be required to put such money into bank accounts. They would then have to obtain vouchers for purchases in the Intershop stores. This procedure would give the authorities a chance to thoroughly control private holdings.

Mrs. Jaeger, who works as a waitress, said that cuts would be hard on all East Germans, whether party members or not. "My boss is a devout Communist," she said, "but whenever Westerners enter the restaurant, he comes out to serve them personally in hopes of a tip."

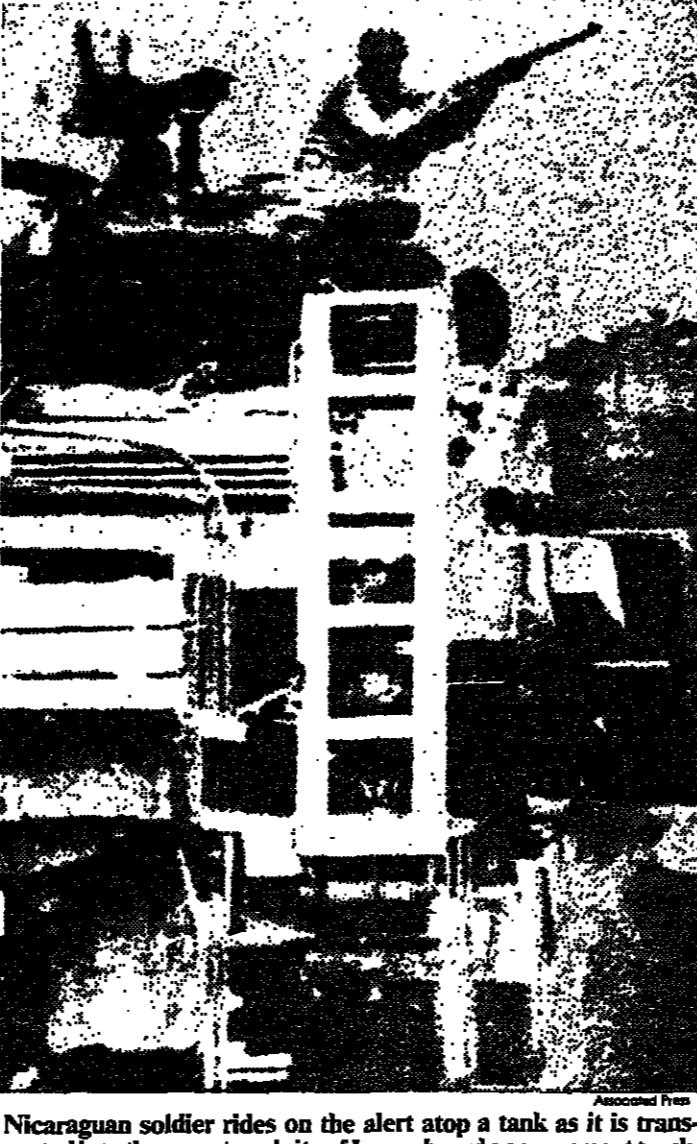
It is not hard to obtain basic necessities in East Germany, she explained, "but for the nice things in life, the little luxuries, you have to go to the Intershop."

Austria	12.5	Kenya	12.5
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	EL 12
Denmark	150 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	12.5
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	12.5
Finland	22 P.	Norfolk	12.5
France	220 F.	Norway	10 K.
Germany	150 D.M.	Peru	12.5
Great Britain	20 P.	Portugal	10 Pts
Greece	10 B.	Spain	12.5 K.
Iceland	60 Iks	Sweden	12.5
Iran	1514.00	U.S. Miners (EW)	12.5
Israel	400 Irs	Yugoslavia	12.5

Italy	12.5	Kenya	12.5
Japan	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	EL 12
Denmark	150 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	12.5
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	12.5
Finland	22 P.	Norfolk	12.5
France	220 F.	Norway	10 K.
Germany	150 D.M.	Portugal	10 Pts
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	12.5 K.
Greece	10 B.	Sweden	12.5
Iceland	60 Iks	U.S. Miners (EW)	12.5
Iran	1514.00	Yugoslavia	12.5

## Desert Towns Destroyed

## Earthquake in Iran Kills Over 11,000



Nicaraguan soldier rides on the alert atop a tank as it is transported into the recaptured city of Leon aboard a government truck. (Associated Press)

From Wire Dispatches

MASHED, Iran, Sept. 17 — More than 11,000 persons were killed in an earthquake that demolished a major town and 40 villages in the remote salt desert of eastern Iran, the official news agency Pars said today.

"Only 2,000 of the 13,000 inhabitants of Tabas survived yesterday's earthquake and all the buildings in the city were destroyed," Pars said. Earlier reports spoke of more

than 18,000 killed and injured in Tabas and surrounding villages at the epicenter of the world's strongest earthquake this year — 7.7 on the Richter scale.

Reports from the scene said that soldiers and survivors of the earthquake pulled the bodies from under mounds of rubble and took them to the cemetery.

Pars quoted the governor as saying that many of the injured would die if help did not arrive immediately.

## Worse Than 1962 Quake

Tabas is in Khorasan province, bordering Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The earthquake at 7:38 p.m. also shook the adjacent provinces of Semnan and Kerman, but there were no reports of damage or casualties there.

The quake appeared to have been one of the most deadly to strike in Iran. A 1962 earthquake in western Iran killed about 10,000 persons.

Pars reported that all the doctors in Tabas were killed. Doctors from neighboring towns moved into the stricken area.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi ordered 700 soldiers to join in relief operations. Helicopters and C-130 transport planes ferried in medical teams, field hospitals, food and other supplies.

In addition to 40 villages destroyed, 60 had serious damage, Pars said.

## Mourning Period

The shah and Premier Jaafar Sharif-Emami declared three days of national mourning and radio stations switched to classical music as a sign of grief.

Initial television footage from the scene showed street after street of collapsed mud-walled houses, survivors wandering about and injured persons seeking the shade of broken structures. The only things left standing were towering date palms.

An Iranian radio correspondent reported: "Tabas is a mound of rubble. There is nothing standing except the palm trees. All houses have collapsed, burying thousands of people."

A government spokesman said the town was "totally demolished and ruined" last night and Pars quoted local officials as saying that

U.S.S.R. 0 Miles 500



Associated Press

ters east of Tabas, was destroyed and many people were killed or injured.

Regular

## 4 Would-Be Premiers Seen

## Vorster Said About to Resign

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Prime Minister John Vorster, 63 and ailing, is reported to plan to step down from office on Tuesday and leave others to fight a fierce contest for the premiership in the white-ruled republic.

The race already is narrowing down to four men. Two of them, Defense Minister Pieter Botha and Connie Mulder, minister of black affairs, are considered to be unyielding hard-liners.

Mr. Vorster has kept his intentions to himself so far, but he has done nothing to halt intense lobbying among supporters of the four contenders for the expected succession.

Prime minister for 12 years, after succeeding the assassinated Hen-

drick Verwoerd in 1966, Mr. Vorster was hospitalized for a week earlier this month for exhaustion and bronchitis. He is to return to chair a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

## "Bitter Battle"

Newspapers are predicting that the meeting will be his last. The mass-circulation Johannesburg Sunday Times said in a front-page story, "Mr. Vorster's expected announcement Tuesday of his retirement has thrown the National Party into a bitter battle."

The paper said that a "dark horse" candidate, Stephanus Botha, 56, the minister of mines and labor, was pulling ahead in the contest. The outcome would be decided by a scheduled meeting of the 175-member National Party parlemen-

tary caucus on Sept. 28 in Cape Town.

The fourth contender is Roelof (Pik) Botha, 46, the popular foreign minister who has received wide exposure during complex and lengthy negotiations on South West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia. He has been an exceptionally close associate of Mr. Vorster.

Pik Botha and Stephanus Botha — the three Bothas are unrelated — are regarded as "moderate" in National Party terms. They support "moving away from racial discrimination" — a Pik Botha phrase — without dismantling the basic apartheid structure of separate nations for separate races.

## U.S. Disappoints

Defense Minister Pieter Botha's age counts against him, but his seniority gives him the chair of the Cabinet in Mr. Vorster's absence. He is the "hawk" of the Cabinet, bitterly disappointed by what he regards as U.S. yielding to Soviet influence in Angola. Under him, Pretoria could assume an obdurate new stand in the Namibian negotiations.

"We are dealing with the forces of the devil," he says of the black nationalists' guerrilla movements in Rhodesia and Namibia. He claims that an undeclared third world war has been launched by the Kremlin.

Connie Mulder, once the clear front-runner and five years ago mentioned publicly by Mr. Vorster as his probable successor, has slipped behind slightly since his former portfolio, the Information Department, was investigated by a parliamentary committee that found "irregularities."

Mr. Mulder currently is in charge of black affairs and is regarded as "uncompromising" on apartheid. Recently he pointed to Rhodesia as an example of the dangers of negotiation with black nationalists.

## Figure 13

Newspapers are speculating that Mr. Vorster may step down to take on the easier pace of the ceremonial presidency, left vacant by the death last month of Nicolas Diederichs.

Mr. Vorster is said to have a fixation about the figure 13, and National Party sources have said that he would relinquish the premiership in his 13th year in office — which began last week.

Mr. Vorster was born on Dec. 13, 1915, the 13th child in his family. He was appointed to the Cabinet after 13 years in Parliament, was named premier on Sept. 13, 1966, when, as he adds, his golf handicap was 13.

On the other hand, the United States, France, Norway, Sweden and Canada had substantial improvements in price competitiveness — not because their inflation rates were low, but because their currencies had depreciated.

From the second quarter 1976 to second quarter 1978, U.S. prices after adjustment for dollar depreciation were down 8.2 percent. Canadian prices were down 12.1 percent, German prices were up 3.6 percent, and Japanese prices soared 14.5 percent as a result of the respective currency-rate changes.

**John Investigation**

The indictment issued Friday says that Mr. Stabile, 50, who joined the bureau in 1962, was working on a joint investigation with New York City police of Caputo's gambling activities.

Hoover died in May, 1972, a few months before the Justice Department began its first investigation of the bribe allegedly paid to Mr. Stabile.

**Channel Whale Dies of Hunger**

CHATEBOURG, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A grampus whale, who lost his sense of direction and strayed into this naval port, paralyzing harbor traffic for five days last week, was found dead of starvation yesterday.

The body of the 12-foot whale, who had resisted all attempts at capture or being driven into the English Channel, was floating on the surface at the entrance to the harbor.

Officials said he died from lack of nutrition and was being taken away to be examined by marine biologists. The whale, which weighed 770 pounds, disappeared two weeks ago and officials believed he had reached the open sea.

## FBI Agent Is Indicted

(Continued from Page 1) provements for the bureau's first director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover, who directed the FBI from its birth, took enormous pride in the agency's reputation for integrity, and he insisted that agents stay away from any arrangements that might be considered collusion with crime figures.

Hoover died in May, 1972, a few months before the Justice Department began its first investigation of the bribe allegedly paid to Mr. Stabile.

**John Investigation**

The indictment issued Friday says that Mr. Stabile, 50, who joined the bureau in 1962, was working on a joint investigation with New York City police of Caputo's gambling activities.

The indictment charges that he and a police sergeant had split a \$15,000 bribe from Caputo to see to it that Caputo's gambling charge was dropped. The indictment says that Mr. Stabile said he got \$10,000.

It indicates that Caputo had served as an informant for Mr. Stabile in other gambling cases.

The agent whom Mr. Stabile told about the bribe passed the information on to the Justice Department. When Mr. Stabile was asked about his statements to the other agent, he denied naming them and denied receiving any money from Caputo.

These two denials constituted the two counts of the perjury indictment.

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## HILTON INTERNATIONAL

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## Venezuela Is Accused

(Continued from Page 1) tional Liberation Front, whose guerrillas have led the rebels.

The State Department in Washington urged Gen. Somoza Friday to agree to a cease-fire.

U.S. Ambassador Mauricio Solaun met with Somoza Friday and yesterday to express U.S. concern about the situation. The Carter administration already is withholding about \$5.3 million in military sales credits approved by Congress for Gen. Somoza, but released \$12 million in nonmilitary aid last May.

The Sandinistas earlier had refused to accept a cease-fire unless Gen. Somoza quit and the National Guard was disbanded, but they have dropped the latter demand, Mr. Gutierrez said. He reported the cease-fire offer was made by a coalition of opposition groups in Nicaragua.

The National Guard spokesman, Col. Aguilera Aranda Escobar, said government troops in Esteli had gained their objectives, but stopped short of saying the city was under National Guard control. There was no independent confirmation of his reports.

The insurgents took control of Leon, 56 miles north of Managua, last Saturday. Esteli, 60 miles east of Leon, has been in rebel hands for two weeks.

Government forces launched a major offensive Friday to end the rebel hold on the two cities. Government fighters and helicopters pounded rebel barricades in Leon from the air Friday and armored vehicles moved in on the ground.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, 15 policemen were injured in clashes with more than 3,000 demonstrators who were protesting the shah's regime in Iran.

Mr. Snapp says that the pieces disclose no confidential information. Nevertheless, the judge said that they fall under his June 22 order.

"We have the physical and economic means required for democratization," it said.

**Arab League Said Bankrupt**

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (UPI) —

The Arab League is broke, the weekly Rose El Youssuf reported today.

The magazine said that Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad told a recent meeting of the League's council that the organization "is not threatened by bankruptcy but is bankrupt already."

**Orly and Roissy boutiques.**

## KENSINGTON HILTON

Boss Kensington has a life of its own and yet you are only minutes from the heart of London's West End. The hotel is a peaceful, elegant residential area with beautiful Holland Park nearby. There is a wide choice of bars and restaurants including Japanese and old English. The Kensington Hilton gives you a different look at London.



United Press International  
Helmeted radicals demonstrate against the new international airport near Tokyo.

## On Same Basis as Whites

## Rhodesia Army to Start Conscription of Blacks

By David Lamb

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 17

— The government announced yesterday that black Rhodesians will be drafted into the army for the first time and will have the same military obligations as whites.

Blacks were previously exempt from conscription and were in the army only as volunteers, while all whites were required to serve unless deferred. The move will make available more than a million men for Rhodesia's war against the Patriotic Front guerrillas.

The Patriotic Front guerrillas, operating from camps in Mozambique and Zambia, have escalated the war since the March agreement in an attempt to undermine the government and gain control of an independent Zimbabwe. The Front has about 9,000 troops inside Rhodesia who have been among their attacks at white civilians.

The Rhodesian security forces, including reservists and police officers, total about 50,000 persons. White men between the ages of 25 and 38 spent 190 days a year in reserve units and those between 35 and 50 spent 70 days. Three-fourths of the reservists are white.

"All white, Asian and colored citizens" between the ages of 17 and 25 must now register for 18 months of service. Black volunteers currently constitute two thirds of the 10,000-man army. Their monthly base pay upon enlisting is \$82 compared with \$22 for a white soldier.

The blacks, however, get free housing, meals and equipment not available to whites.

## All-Party Talks Shelved

The government also announced that it is shelving the question of holding an all-party conference and proceeding with plans to implement the international settlement, which calls for elections in December and independence on Dec. 31. Prime Minister Ian Smith said only two days ago that the deadline was unrealistic.

The statement was issued by Ndabani Sithole in his capacity as chairman of the executive council. He is one of three moderate blacks who last March signed the internal settlement with Mr. Smith, thus excluding the externally based front from a future government.

Mr. Sithole said that the statement was issued with the unanimous approval of the four-member council.

"The present war is different from the one fought before the March 3d agreement," Mr. Sithole said. "Before the agreement, the war was between whites who had the vote and blacks who had virtually no vote. After March 3d it became a war between the Patriotic Front and those who supported the agreement. The war has ceased to be an independence struggle but has become a brutal power struggle to install (the front's co-leader) Joshua Nkomo as the leader of an independent country."

## Willing to Talk

Mr. Sithole said that the transitional government is willing to talk to any interested party on the future of Rhodesia, or Zimbabwe as it will be known, provided that those talks are based on free elections and the principle of one-man, one-vote.

But he then said that the executive council has "no intention of negotiating with them, [Nkomo and the other leader of the Patriotic Front, Robert Mugabe] under the terms of the agreement."

Mr. Sithole said that the military registration of blacks would start immediately. He said that conscription would begin as soon as the necessary mechanics were set up and that the blacks were expected to be in uniform before independence.

It was not clear, however, whether Rhodesia had the finances

to build the new army.

The court was sitting as the High Court of Justice, a judicial body that reviews government actions and determines whether they are consistent with the law.

Under the Haig convention and the fourth Geneva convention, an occupying power can seize private property for military purposes, but not for civilian settlements. At Bent El, as in numerous other settlements here, the site was originally acquired as a paramilitary area and then transformed into a civilian Jewish settlement.

Supporters of the 12 Arab landowners whose property is involved said that last December ground was broken for the first 20 concrete prefabricated houses within the perimeter of an adjacent military training base.

Because the activity was inside the base, a former Jordanian Army facility, no complaint was issued, they said. However, villagers said that last month they began noticing construction on housing units outside the perimeter on private property expropriated in 1970 for solely military purposes.

Last week, the West Bank residents said they noticed the nucleus of a Gush Emunim settlement under construction on the site of the army base and into the military buildings.

The West Bank Arabs said that the relocation was speeded when the landowners filed notice of their intention to sue, and that the Jewish agency was ordered to speed up work. According to plans, 90 houses and a religious study school were to be built on the site.

The supreme court yesterday ordered the government to explain within 40 days why the army should not be permanently enjoined from erecting buildings at the site for civilians, and why local Palestinian Arabs should not be allowed to inhabit the buildings.

The court issued its order after a day of testimony, apparently acting quickly because there was little question of proof of ownership. Deeds and maps showing ownership of all the parcels in the approximately 15-acre site were submitted, and all the owners lived in the area, thereby eliminating the complications involved in absentees' cases.

## El Salvador Gunmen Attack U.S. Embassy

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 17 (AP) —

Gunmen shot up the facade of the U.S. Embassy here early yesterday but an embassy spokesman said that no one was injured and damage was slight.

Spokesman Vytandas Dambrava said that about 30 bullets were taken from the windows near the main entrance, but only Marine guards were inside at the time and were not hit. The gunmen escaped and there was no immediate indication of what prompted the shooting.

Iranian newspapers noted the anniversary of the shah's enthronement with long articles analyzing the state of the nation. The English-language daily Kayhan International called Iran "an economic giant but a political dwarf."

"We have the physical and economic means required for democratization," it said.

## WEATHER

ALBANY 21 65

AMSTERDAM 24 75

ATHENS 22 81

BEIRUT 22 61

BELGRADE 12 61

BERLIN 15 45

BUCHAREST 22 72

BUDAPEST 24 75

CASABLANCA 21 50

COPENHAGEN 15 50

DUBLIN 14 57

EDINBURGH 20 82

FRANKFURT 22 72

GENEVA 21 52

HELSINKI 21 65

ISTANBUL 21 65

LA PALMAS 20 75

With Simulated Nuclear Bomber Crash

## U.S. to Test A-Mishap Response

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — One day next April, a message will be flashed to the Pentagon's National Military Command Center that an Air Force C-141, transport carrying six nuclear weapons is in trouble over Nevada and that the pilot is attempting to land in a rugged but uninhabited part of the state.

Succeeding messages will say that the plane has crashed, exploded and burned with apparent radio-

active contamination being spread in a windswept dust cloud.

Thus will begin a unique and complex weeklong training exercise expected to involve more than 500 persons, including the president, and designed to test how the government would handle an actual nuclear-weapons accident.

It has been more than 10 years since the last real such event — the Jan. 22, 1968, crash landing on the ice southwest of Thule, Greenland, of an Air Force B-52 bomber with four hydrogen bombs aboard.

The B-52 burned on impact and the TNT used to detonate the nuclear fission material in the weapons exploded, spreading plutonium over a wide area of the crash site. Cleanup at that time was limited, since the burning plane melted the ice and much of it sank 800 feet to the bottom of North Star Bay.

## New Experience Needed

According to Vice Adm. Robert Monroe, director of the Defense Nuclear Agency, which is managing next year's exercise, "There is little experience remaining in the Defense Department [from the Thule period] to respond to such an occurrence."

Furthermore, new radiation-detection techniques and reorganization of civilian and military units designed to respond to such an accident "increase the urgency for conducting the exercise," Adm. Monroe said during recent congressional hearings.

Between 1958 and 1968, according to Pentagon figures, there were 13 accidents involving nuclear weapons carried aboard Air Force planes.

Although little publicized, training exercises for handling bizarre but possible nuclear incidents have been carried on in the past by one or another government agency.

Last year, for example, the Department of Energy ran NEST 77, an exercise that presumed that terrorists had hidden a homemade atomic bomb in an urban area and sent a message to the president demanding \$325 million or they would explode their device.

In that situation, the department — which builds nuclear weapons — actually created a device and hid it in a building at the 900-square-mile Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

## Four-Hour Hunt

The object of the exercise was to see how long it took the department's Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) to find the device, determine its capabilities and deal with disposing of it.

Using helicopters fitted with radiation-sensing devices and trucks with similar equipment, the NEST team located the bomb in less than four hours.

As next year's simulated aircraft "accident" is presently planned, three of six nuclear weapons aboard are to be destroyed by fire, with resultant detonation of their high explosive triggers.

Radioactive material will be presumed to have spread throughout the area. To make the exercise more realistic, short-lived radioactive isotopes in measurable but not dangerous amounts will be placed around. The other three bombs will be described as damaged.

The scenario also includes the presence of winds that carry some of the radioactive debris aloft and far beyond the crash area.

The crew of the C-141 will suffer mock injuries and radiation contamination in the simulation and some will be presumed dead.

## Assigned Duties

To meet the disaster, the Pentagon will employ its Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center. NEST teams will also take part.

Each of the three services will deploy units that will have responsibility for securing one of the burned-out weapons and one of the damaged ones.

Specially trained medical teams will handle the so-called injured and contaminated crew members. Teams will come in to clean up the contaminated land.

One of the more difficult problems will be dealing with the public, both on a local and national level.

According to Defense Department officials, previous exercises have included use of reporters who are also military reservists. They were put on active duty during the exercise to play the role of reporters to give officials on the scene a sense of what would happen in the event of a real accident. No determination has been made as to how that aspect will be dealt with next April.

## Radio Needs

In last year's NEST exercise, Energy Department officials found they needed secure radio frequencies for the exchange of information between search teams and command center personnel. Without them, citizens-band receivers, in civilian cars and trucks, picked up their messages.

That exercise also ended up requiring evacuation of a large section of the so-called urban area downwind from where the device had been found — in the event that an explosion occurred while it was being moved.

To handle that movement, the exercise officials had to work out public evacuation notices.

Next year's accident will be of a larger national scale and even President Carter may be called on to play a part, officials said. If it actually happens, the president's activities would come as part of dealing with the accident's national impact.

Start  
backs

active contamination being spread in a windswept dust cloud.

Thus will begin a unique and complex weeklong training exercise expected to involve more than 500 persons, including the president, and designed to test how the government would handle an actual nuclear-weapons accident.

It has been more than 10 years since the last real such event — the Jan. 22, 1968, crash landing on the ice southwest of Thule, Greenland, of an Air Force B-52 bomber with four hydrogen bombs aboard.

The B-52 burned on impact and the TNT used to detonate the nuclear fission material in the weapons exploded, spreading plutonium over a wide area of the crash site. Cleanup at that time was limited, since the burning plane melted the ice and much of it sank 800 feet to the bottom of North Star Bay.

## New Experience Needed

According to Vice Adm. Robert Monroe, director of the Defense Nuclear Agency, which is managing next year's exercise, "There is little experience remaining in the Defense Department [from the Thule period] to respond to such an occurrence."

Furthermore, new radiation-detection techniques and reorganization of civilian and military units designed to respond to such an accident "increase the urgency for conducting the exercise," Adm. Monroe said during recent congressional hearings.

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He was first questioned at a "safe house" in the Washington area, then moved to a windowless, 10-by-12-foot steel vault for the rest of his ordeal.

Mr. Nosenko eventually convinced his interrogators that he was not a plant. He received a new identity and a \$38,125-a-year job as a consultant to the CIA on Soviet intelligence.

In March, 1976, informed sources revealed that Mr. Nosenko had been confined because CIA interrogators suspected his story about Oswald. The previous June, the Rockefeller commission investigating the CIA gave bare details about the confinement and said it was unlawful.

On Friday, John Hart, a retired CIA officer recalled to investigate the case, told the committee about the 1,277 days that Mr. Nosenko was held in isolation from the spring of 1964 to the end of 1967.

"I have never seen a worse-handled operation in the course of my association in the intelligence business," Mr. Hart said.

## Illegal Confinement

In testimony to the committee about what he called the "abomination" of the illegal confinement of Mr. Nosenko, Mr. Hart portrayed a spy world gone amok:

Mr. Nosenko, who described himself as deputy chief of the KGB department responsible for surveillance and recruitment of tourists in the Soviet Union, first approached U.S. intelligence agencies in Geneva in 1962.

Mr. Nosenko was one of the last of the big spenders in the Senate, and ran on a tax-revolt theme, which included a 30 percent across-the-board tax cut and a push for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

Rep. Jenkins called Sen. Johnston "one of the last of the big spenders" in the Senate, and ran on a tax-revolt theme, which included a 30 percent across-the-board tax cut and a push for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

Sen. Johnston, backed by Sen. Russell Long, D-La., charged that Rep. Jenkins was "loose with the truth," adding that he had voted for spending cuts 75 times during his term.

Republicans were pushing to gain a four-four split in the state's congressional delegation for the first time in history.

Democrats, including Rep. Claude Leach, are considering front-runners in that race.

Sen. John Johnston Re-Elected

In 1st Louisiana Primary

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (AP) — Democratic Sen. Bennett Johnston swept to an easy re-election victory yesterday over state Rep. Louis Jenkins in Louisiana's first open primary.

With 77 percent of the precincts reporting, Sen. Johnston had 30,371 or 59 percent and Rep. Jenkins 23,993 or 41 percent.

In U.S. House races, incumbent Rep. Robert Livingston, Lindy Boggs, Henson Moore, John Breaux and Gillis Long scored easy victories.

Rep. David Treen was unopposed in the 3d District, which contains part of suburban New Orleans.

In the nine-candidate race to choose a successor to retiring Rep. Joe Waggonner, D-La., in northwestern Louisiana, Republican Jimmy Wilson, bidding to be the state's fourth Republican congressman, took a slim early lead. Others considered front-runners in that race are Democrat Charles Roemer and state Rep. Claude Leach.

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## News Analysis

**The 'Thorpe Problem': Growing Liberal Burden**

By R.W. Apple Jr.

SOUTHPORT, England, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Yet another painful chapter in the recent history of the Liberal Party has ended with Jeremy Thorpe, its former leader, slipping out the back door of his hotel here and driving away from the annual Liberal assembly.

In less than 24 hours in this little resort town on the Irish Sea, he had managed to embarrass almost everyone, to divide a party that is small enough to start with and to divert the attention of the British press from the deliberations of the annual Liberal assembly.

On Aug. 4, Mr. Thorpe was charged with conspiracy to murder Norman Scott, a former male model. Subsequently, it became known that he had also been charged with incitement to murder. He denied both charges and stated that he would neither resign his seat in the House of Commons nor retire before the next general election.

By his insistence on retaining his seat and even fighting a general election, Mr. Thorpe, 49, was acting well within his legal rights. But he was flouting the well-established British political convention that public figures accused of serious crimes should stand aside until the charges have been disposed of.

David Steel, the current Liberal leader, was appalled. Even without Mr. Thorpe's problems, the party, which has only 13 seats in the current House of Commons, was looking forward to a difficult general election this fall. They stood below 10 percent in all the public-opinion polls, and were struggling to re-establish an independent image following the termination of the Liberal-labor agreement that had kept Prime Minister James Callaghan in office for more than a year.

Striving to put as much space as possible between Mr. Thorpe and the party, Mr. Steel stripped Mr. Thorpe of his role as the Liberals' foreign policy spokesman. Then, with an election seemingly imminent, Mr. Steel announced that none of the other Liberal members of Parliament would campaign for Mr. Thorpe and that he would be expected to confine his own activities to the Devon constituency that he has represented for 19 years.

Last week, Mr. Callaghan postponed the election, giving the Liberals welcome breathing room. But there remained the problem of the party assembly this week in Southport. Mr. Steel and other Liberal leaders privately and then publicly urged Mr. Thorpe to stay away. Several of the former leader's parliamentary colleagues said they

would walk off the platform if he insisted on appearing.

When the Liberals arrived in Southport Monday, a fine storm was brewing, in the form of a motion from Mr. Thorpe supporters condemning Mr. Steel and his associates for, in effect, judging Mr. Thorpe before his trial. At the last moment, the motion was watered down into an attack on the British press, but the party was split and all the squabbling spilled onto the front pages.

Then, on Wednesday, Fred Emery, the political editor of the Times of London, was told by Mr. Steel that Mr. Thorpe had broken promises — first, not to stand for re-election, and second, not to come to the Southport meeting. Richard Wainwright, another Liberal legislator, went further, declaring that he and his parliamentary colleagues felt "betrayed and deceived" by Mr. Thorpe.

In the face of all this, Mr. Thorpe came to Southport anyway. At the end of a debate on party strategy, he marched onto the platform, escorted stoically by Mr. Steel, clowned a bit with the sign in front of him, and sat down. About a third of those in the hall applauded, some of them standing, but the majority — including all of the legislators in the hall at the time — sat silently.

Mr. Thorpe said not a word in the ensuing debate and, after about 25 minutes, he left. He had been pleased by his reception, he said afterwards, but he would not say a word more.

The result was inevitable. As they had all week, the reporters covering the meeting devoted their dispatches to Mr. Thorpe and not to the election platform the Liberals were trying to hammer out. It was a calamity for a party that gets little enough favorable publicity in the best of times, especially when it is trying desperately to put across fresh ideas to persuade the electorate of its seriousness.

Late Thursday night, Mr. Steel and Mr. Thorpe thrashed out the whole issue again. Whether as a result of that meeting or for other reasons, Mr. Thorpe canceled plans to attend Friday's sessions and left town, escaping the newsmen waiting for him by ducking out the service entrance at the rear of the Prince of Wales Hotel.

"It is free country, it is a free party and he was perfectly entitled to come," said Mr. Steel philosophically. "I regret very much that he had to do so."

The CIA research paper, with emphasis on 1977, also said that



ROUGH CROSSING — The hovercraft Princess Anne received a tear in its side during a crossing from Boulogne to Dover Friday. The ship had to beach at Wissant, France, where 100 passengers and 60 cars were safely disembarked.

## But Report Says Phenomenon May Be Cyclical

**CIA Study Says International Terrorism Has Dipped**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI)

— The CIA says that international terrorism declined somewhat last year as governments increased security measures and some countries became increasingly reluctant to offer safe haven to terrorists.

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*To Avoid Communist Dominance***Angola Is Said to Prefer To Cooperate With West**

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Angolan president Agostinho Neto has told Belgium that he is eager to establish cooperative economic relations with West European countries and wants to avoid coming under the dominant influence of Communist countries, according to the Belgian Government.

Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonnet spent five days in Angola last week and brought back a request for ties with Common Market countries which he presented to the European Economic Community's foreign ministers when they met in Bonn Thursday, the Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a telephone interview.

The spokesman said the Belgian delegation came away with the clear impression that Mr. Neto is seeking Western help in order to reduce dependence on Cuba, East Germany and the East bloc in general and is prepared to tell Cuban troops to leave as soon as he feels his regime is sturdy enough. An improvement in the economic situation is considered a key element for his government's stability, as well as easing of the guerrillas in the south.

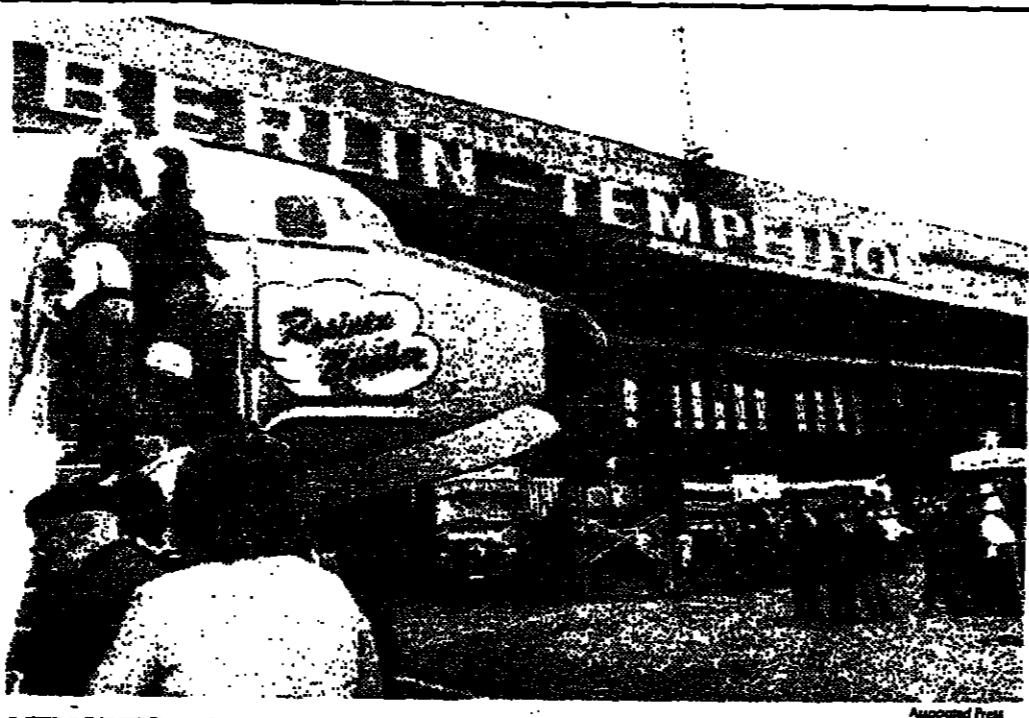
Mr. Simonnet told the Angolan leader frankly, the spokesman said, that ties with the Common Market would be difficult until Angola had good relations with all member countries. Angola has no relations with West Germany primarily because of its suspicions about the size and purpose of the West German medium-range rocket missile range in Zaire's Shaba province.

**Testing Ground**

The Belgians felt these doubts reflected East German charges that the range, said to be a testing ground for commercial rockets, was in fact a secret military installation. They said the Angolan government asked them to clarify its scope and purpose and Mr. Simonnet was able to explain it to them.

The Angolans were also sharply critical of France for its efforts to form a Pan-African intervention force, now operating in Shaba after the invasion by Katangese rebels across the Angolan border this spring. But the Belgian spokesman said they accepted Belgium's part in the Western move to restore order in the province as a "purely humanitarian" measure.

The foreign minister and his aides visited a diamond mine about five miles from the Zaire border where, the spokesman said, they saw many Angolan soldiers who had been sent to move the Katangese back into the interior in fulfillment of a pledge to prevent a



MEMORIES — Spectators at an open house at West Berlin's Tempelhof Airport inspect a restored C-54 transport. The plane was used in the airlift to the besieged city 30 years ago.

**Europe Seen 'Caught in Middle'****SALT Talks Preoccupy West Germans**

By Michael Gertler

BONN, Sept. 17 (WP) — West Germany is putting pressure on the United States to protect European interests in strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

It is thus bringing to a head what officials here, in Paris, in Washington and at NATO headquarters in Brussels view as the most sensitive issue now confronting the Atlantic Alliance.

The issue involves trying to establish a rough balance of nuclear and conventional military power in Central Europe between the Russians and Western Europe — once Moscow and Washington have hammered out a new SALT agreement that roughly equalizes the missile and bomber forces that could attack each other's home land.

The West Europeans — especially the West Germans — are increasingly expressing concern that unless something is done about the growing Soviet medium-range missile and bomber forces aimed at Western Europe, rather than at the United States, the imbalance could eventually erode West European confidence and lead to unforeseen shifts in political and military attitudes in Western Europe and possibly in the Soviet Union.

In an important but little-noticed speech to Social Democratic Party policy-makers here three weeks ago, West German Defense Minister Hans Apel said that solving the

problem of these so-called "gray zone medium-range weapons is one of the most important security tasks confronting the NATO Alliance today."

A solution could involve building new medium-range weapons to offset the Soviet arms, or opening up the U.S.-Soviet strategic weapons negotiations to a vast array of tactical allied jets and missiles based in Europe that the United States has managed to keep off the bargaining table for the last 10 years, despite Soviet complaints.

The issue is technical, complicated and permeated with fears that are never quite stated publicly. For these reasons, it has attracted relatively little public discussion.

But, as a top West German official said, there will be heavy emphasis on this and it will become more politically sensitive.

European concern surfaced for the first time publicly almost a year ago, in a speech by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London. The speech attracted little press attention, in part because it was delivered in London at a time when the Western press was preoccupied with terrorist actions. But it set off alarm bells in some top levels of the State Department.

In it, Mr. Schmidt pointed out

that a SALT agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union would not only "codify" the strategic arms balance between the superpowers, but also "neutralize the strategic capabilities" of both.

"In Europe, this magnifies the significance of the disparities between East and West regarding tactical nuclear and conventional weapons," Mr. Schmidt said. "We Europeans must be anxious to insure that these negotiations do not neglect those factors which make up NATO's defense strategy."

While applauding SALT, Mr. Schmidt warned that "strategic arms limitations confined to the U.S. and Soviet Union would impair the security" of Western Europe unless something was done about Soviet tactical superiority.

To some Washington officials, the speech implied a West German view that Moscow and Washington had not taken care of their own security and the Americans were leaving the Europeans in the lurch.

In previous years of acknowledging U.S. superiority in strategic weapons, that might have been acceptable, it was reasoned. But the forthcoming nuclear parity between the superpowers had now changed conditions for Europeans in the middle.

To some in the State Department, Mr. Schmidt's speech seemed to carry with it a suggestion that Bonn had lost a little confidence in the long-standing U.S. pledge to come to Europe's defense with its strategic nuclear weapons against the Russians if necessary.

**Command, Control Improvements****NATO Forces Seek Means Of Closing Air-Power Gap**

By Drew Middler

RAMSTEIN, West Germany.

Sept. 17 (NYT) — The shift in the balance of air power in Central Europe toward the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies can be arrested by improvements in the quantity of advanced Western planes and the introduction of sophisticated airborne warning and control systems.

This is the view of commanders and staff officers here at the headquarters of Allied Air Forces Central Europe, the major air command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Western air superiority, which was taken as a matter of course until early in this decade, has been eroded seriously by improvements in the quality and quantity of the Soviet, East German and Polish air forces.

To counter this the West has introduced improvements in command and control systems that provide greater flexibility for air forces and a Tactical Air Support System that works intimately with the two army groups facing the Soviet ground forces in East Germany.

**Obvious Weaknesses**

There are obvious and admitted weaknesses in the allied air posture.

A German air force colonel, watching four U.S. F-4 Phantoms take off in support of NATO troops in the Reindeer Exercise said, "We are satisfied with the quality of our aircraft, what we need is more of them."

The Soviet Union has deployed approximately 2,000 fighters, fighter-bombers and reconnaissance aircraft in Central Europe. Another 1,000 aircraft of similar types are on airfields in the western Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviet Frontal Aviation Command has 500 medium bombers at its disposal.

Allied Air Forces Central Europe musters approximately 1,400 aircraft, a total that includes all assigned and dual-based forces. The latter includes the U.S. and British fighters and fighter-bombers available for service in Europe in the event of a crisis or war.

Allied capabilities have improved. The deployment in Europe of the F-15 fighter and the expected deployment in the early 1980s of the British-German Tornado and of the U.S. F-16 are expected to maintain the West's qualitative advantage.

But, as Air Vice Marshal Sir Kenneth Kingshott pointed out, the Soviet Union has introduced some highly sophisticated aircraft. The new Fencer (SU-19) carries twice the payload and has six times

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9, Rue Victor Considerant, 75014 PARIS Tel. 633-1185**16. Your girlfriend forgot to write. Maybe.**

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

**Italian cars drive better than other cars. Not as good as. Better.**

Cars, like people, have national characteristics too.

And Italian cars are generally known for the way they drive. The reason for this is simple. As a nation, Italy has won more races and rallies than any other people.

And it stands to reason that a country that loves to race would produce a different kind of car than a country that does not.

And because of this, the Fiat Group, which includes Lancia and Ferrari, has spent many years concentrating on just how well our cars steer, brake, accelerate and feel the road.

But racing is not the only reason Italian cars drive the way they do.

Italy is 1/3 mountains, more than any

other car-producing nation in Europe.

And of 291,000 kilometres of roads, 5,500 are autostrade. So much of the driving in Italy is over difficult roads.

And these conditions demand a car that, above all else, handles exceptionally well.

So the "drive" is the most important thing in an Italian car. But it isn't the only thing. Italians are fanatics about.

At Fiat, for example, we coat each car body with 15-18 kg of paint and corrosion-preventing material; there isn't much that can get through a layer of phosphatizing, an anti-rust coat, stone-proof paint, primer coat and enamel finish.

We've spent over one billion lire in the past three years for noise test equipment. Through

a sophisticated test in which the car's basic units are inspected under a laser beam, we've reduced the amount of interior noise by 50%.

In the area of production quality control, the Fiat 131, for example, can undergo up to 8,000 different inspections. The inspections carried out on each 131 take an average of 9 hours and 20 minutes.

And every Fiat prototype must pass a special rust-resistance test, which simulates 100,000 km of driving under the worst climatic conditions.

Still, the most important thing to us is how the car drives. Because, after all, that's what a car is for.

We've even rejected the entire design of

one of our prototypes because it didn't drive like an Italian car.

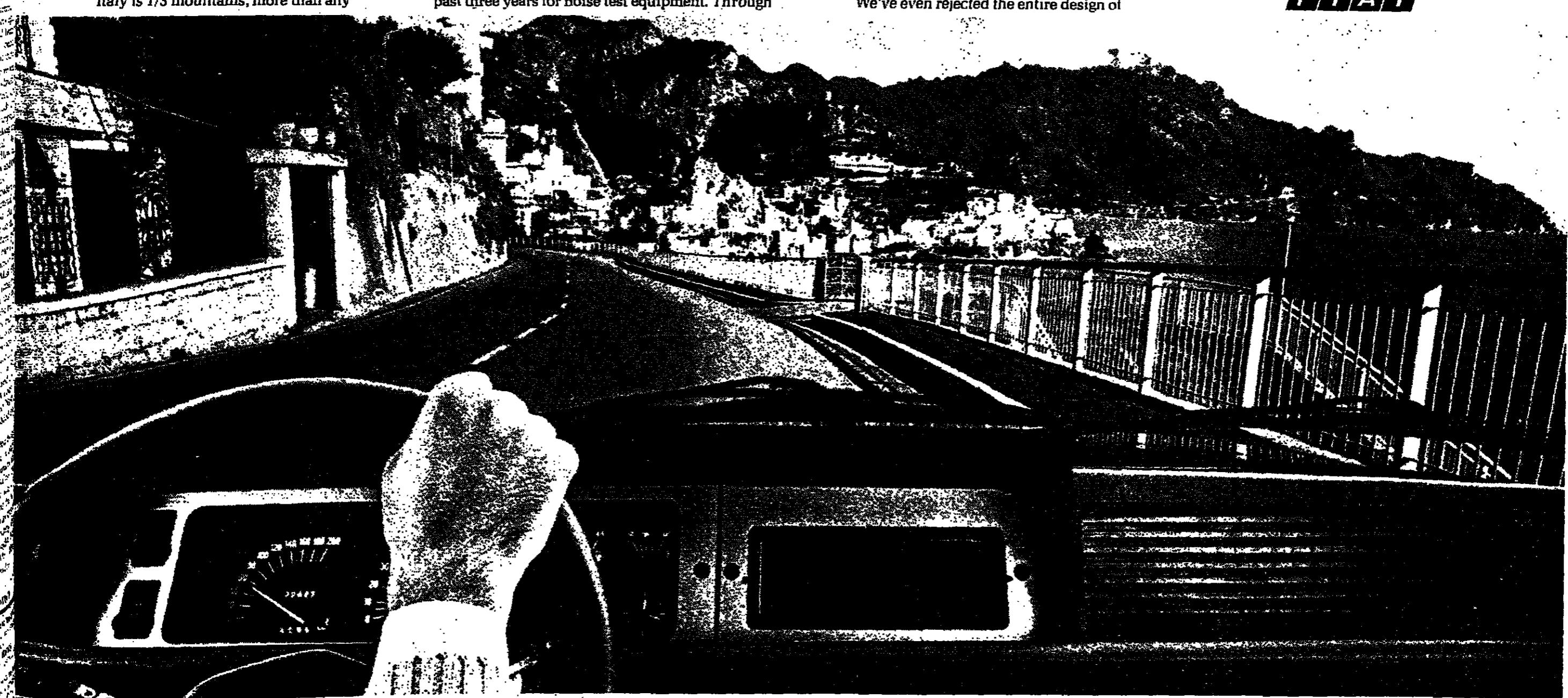
Other countries have tried to copy this certain "Italian feel."

Car makers from all over Europe have tried to hire away Italian designers and engineers.

And many European cars are half-Italian as it is: they're designed by free-lance Italian designers.

But, be that as it may, only Italy can produce an Italian car.

And since the whole point of a car is to drive it, shouldn't you be driving an Italian car?

**FIAT**

## Glimmer of Hope in Nicaragua

There are two new elements in Nicaragua's savagely spiraling civil war, and together they provide a glimmer of hope that a cease-fire will be imposed before all possibility of a compromise political resolution is lost.

The first new element lies in the achievement of a tentative organizational unity among the disparate elements — ranging from guerrillas to business conservatives — of the opposition to dictator Anastasio Somoza. They have set up a commission to negotiate a cease-fire and to solicit outside mediation of Nicaragua's struggle. Until now the fragmentation of the opposition has seemed irremediable. That gave a certain plausibility to President Somoza's claim that there was no middle way between his rule and a Communist takeover. But now the anti-Somoza elements may be coalescing.

\* \* \*

The guerrillas apparently realize that, although they could crack the old order, they cannot by themselves create a new order. Enough moderates and conservatives may have gotten aboard the anti-Somoza train early enough to legitimize themselves as fit political partners of the guerrillas. The progress of an anti-Somoza coalition, if one is consolidated, will be painful. But for the first time the prospect of a viable national alternative is in view. The United States, relieved to finally find a way of backing anti-Somoza forces without seeming interventionist, is cheering on.

The second new element lies in the creeping internationalization of the conflict. This takes two forms. First, outsiders are moving to offer mediation. The Organization of

American States may be too influenced by the military governments in its ranks to play an effective role, but a number of individual nations, including Venezuela and Mexico, are likely candidates. If the appeal for mediation by the anti-Somoza coalition can be matched by mediators of stature and skill, then President Somoza may come to the sensible conclusion that mediation, far from representing intervention, offers a face-saving way to move Nicaragua from his own personalized rule to a more modern and effective style of government.

Then, important quarters in other military-led governments of Central America seem to be coming to the judgment that the instability brought on by President Somoza's efforts to hang on is dangerous and possibly contagious and that a transition to representative government should be arranged in Managua with all deliberate speed. In Honduras, El Salvador and even Guatemala, these elements are trying to make sure that the military and the police do not find a pretext to come to the Somoza dynasty's aid.

\* \* \*

This has healthy implications for the whole string of small countries between Venezuela and Mexico, and perhaps for others elsewhere in Latin America. The dominant message they seem to be getting from the travails of the Somoza leadership is that they must make their governments more responsive to their people. It's too early to say this judgment will prevail. The point remains that Nicaragua's ordeal has a meaning extending far beyond the borders of that unhappy land.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Crumbling Rhodesia

Prime Minister Ian Smith's "internal settlement" with three black leaders in Rhodesia is falling apart. He blames the United States and Britain because they refused to recognize his scheme for giving blacks the trappings of power while preserving the military and economic power of whites. The truth is that Bishop Muzorewa and the other blacks to whom Smith promised high office failed to gain enough support among the guerrillas to end the war. Washington and London could hardly have rescued a plan with so little domestic appeal.

Smith himself administered the final blow when he deserted his black allies to meet secretly with Joshua Nkomo, one of the guerrilla leaders. Although the meeting failed, it served also to split Nkomo from his partner in the guerrilla movement and to divide the

five African governments that supported them. This confusion now provides the only hope of bringing everyone into new negotiations for a more peaceful birth of the black state of Zimbabwe.

It is, however, a slender hope. Smith has brilliantly divided Rhodesia's blacks so as to dominate them. Now that his country is slipping from his control and the flight of the white minority is accelerating, there exists no recognized black authority to take command and to give the whites a measure of security. Even if all the whites were to flee, a bloody civil war seems unavoidable. There remains little else the Western nations can do except to support Nigeria, Angola and other Africans who are still trying to head it off.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Son of Zip

Beset by costs and complaints, the U.S. Postal Service proposes to increase efficiency by increasing automated mail sorting. That means adding four figures to the five-figure Zip Code and that is unsettling to those who fear creeping depersonalization. Already, there is increasing need to use one's nine-digit Social Security number. Americans now have, counting area code, 10-digit phone numbers. Each new credit card means another 14- or 15-digit identity. And to be asked for one's driver's license number is, in New York, at least, to be asked to recite an 18-digit horror.

But let us not therefore shrink from the Postal Service proposal. The United States is now a country of 219,368,252, and even that

nine-digit fact does not convey society's complexity. Numerical labels help us to cope with it and there is merit in a second-generation Zip Code that will save customers money.

The danger lies in the next logical step.

If it will save customers money to use more numbers to show location, the Postal Service could then offer discounts to those willing to have numbers show their names — like the Minnesota man determined to call himself "1069." Some people, we imagine, would find the idea of cheap postage — even at the price of name — irresistible. Thus the triumph of Big Brother, not with a bang but a bargain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

**Crisis in Portugal**  
Portugal is still in the throes of the political crisis which opened on July 24 with the resignation of the three Conservative members of Dr. Mario Soares' predominantly Socialist Cabinet. The defeat in parliament on Thursday night of the nonparty government, enjoying the confidence of the president of the republic, under a prime minister chosen by him, makes it likely that no solution can be found without a general election. Socialists and conservatives joined forces to throw out the government by voting for a motion rejecting its program of legislation. It was the quarrel between these two parties which provoked the crisis in the first place.

Dr. Soares' prestige has certainly emerged very badly dented from the events of the last six weeks, during most of which he has appeared to be sulking about his dismissal by

— From the Times (London).

### Ali's Comeback

Muhammad Ali did more than decisively outbox his opponent Leon Spinks to regain, once more, his world heavyweight title. He knocked clean out of the ring the old adage, coined for ex-boxing champions, that they never come back. Ali has now come back twice and, in present form, there's no knowing when he will go away.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

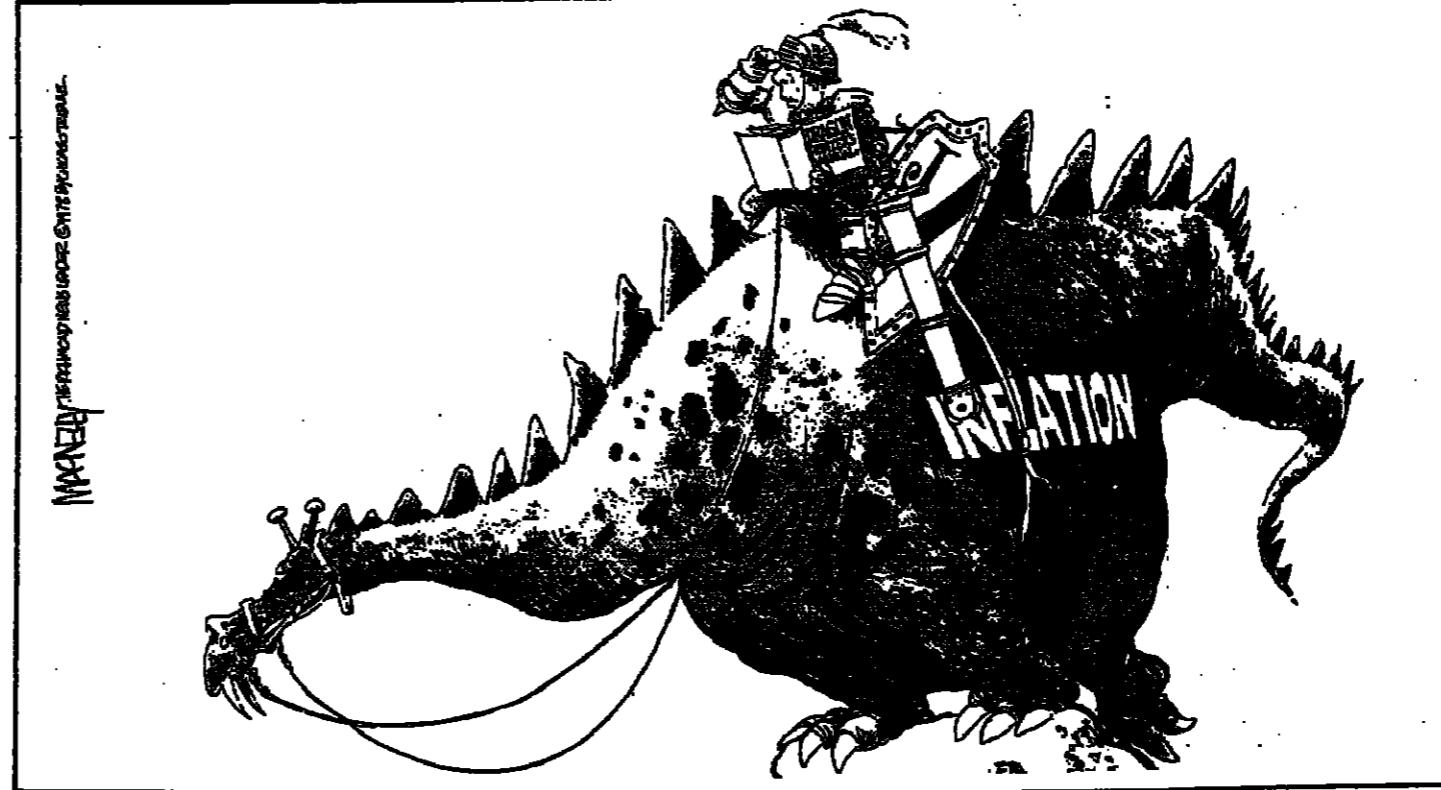
September 18, 1903

**NEWARK, N.J.** — Within sight of the tall chimneys of great manufacturing plants, Herbert Hoover today opened his Eastern campaign. After restating his demands for restriction of immigration and for high tariff barriers against foreign goods, Mr. Hoover called on the American workingman to "uplift and uphold oppressed men and women," and praised him for "repelling socialism and other subordinate movements." Earlier in the day Mr. Hoover visited inventor Thomas Edison, a close friend.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 18, 1928

**LONDON** — Joseph Chamberlain has resigned his position as secretary of state for the colonies. His policy of food taxes and preferential tariffs within the empire has been opposed by Prime Minister Balfour. Two free traders, the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, and the secretary of state for India, Lord Hamilton, have also resigned, due to Mr. Balfour's policy of retaliatory tariffs against foreign powers. The position of the rest of the Cabinet, and perhaps of the government, is now in serious doubt.



## A Second Look at U.S. Antitrust Policy

By Marshall I. Goldman and Louis T. Wells

**WASHINGTON** — With good reason, those concerned with efficiency, low prices and effective competition have supported vigorous enforcement of antitrust laws. Critics like Ralph Nader would agree with industrial reformer Charles E. Mueller when he declares that "breaking up the still glutinous masses which characterize many American industries is obviously the superior solution" to the antitrust problem. But that kind of measurement is no longer appropriate for many U.S. industries, and a continued reliance on it is likely to weaken U.S. performance abroad and lead to perverse results at home.

**Not Insulated**

The American market today is no longer insulated by high shipping costs and tariffs. Imports have risen from 4 percent of the gross national product in 1970 to 8 percent in 1977. And these figures dramatically understate the role of foreign competition in certain industries. In the manufacturing of television and radio sets, for example, little U.S. production takes place at all anymore.

Although this crush of foreign competition for the most part has not been due to the impact of American antitrust policy, a continuation of present U.S. policy is likely to lead to even more foreign imports.

What is called for is a new policy that reflects the reality of a U.S. market open to foreign competition.

Slavishly copying other government's policies is no solution. Relying on government officials to choose which firms should expand, which should merge, and which should shrink would hardly fit the U.S. view of the proper relationships between private business and the state. Although there are some elements of such a policy in defense procurement, especially for export, another approach is re-

**Redirection**

A recognition of this new reality should cause some redirection of efforts to deal with concentrated economic power. Not only can the government devote its resources to the real problem areas, but business itself may be able to redirect some of its management time as well as corporate resources from dealing with antitrust to facing up to foreign competition. The consumer and the U.S. economy would be the winners.

Part of the difference between U.S. policies and policies abroad, of course, lies in the American fear of concentrated economic power and the resulting concentration of political power. However, in many cases our antitrust policy is interpreting that sensible fear in a way that seems outmoded in today's world.

Previously, our definitions of monopoly and relative competitiveness have focused almost entirely

on production within the United States. This was reasonable because, for the most part, overseas producers of most manufactured goods had an insignificant share of the American market. Thus economic power typically could be measured by the share of U.S. production controlled by three or four of the largest American-based firms.

But that kind of measurement is no longer appropriate for many U.S. industries, and a continued reliance on it is likely to weaken U.S. performance abroad and lead to perverse results at home.

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At a minimum, Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission lawyers should consider the factor of foreign competition when deciding whether to begin antitrust proceedings. When a private suit is instituted by a rival American corporation, the judge should also take cognizance of such factors. It may be that we need new legislation.

It is wasteful, to say the least, to see a company like IBM spend several million dollars a year for al-

**Large Commitment**

By December, 1975, in any case, when the Ford administration was calling for further intervention and scolding Congress for its lack of resolution and nerve (which Kissinger apparently still was doing when a task force recommended that the report said, would commit U.S. resources and prestige in a situation over which the nation had little control and where the outcome was doubtful; it would cause increased involvement by the Soviet Union in response; it would run a high risk of exposure, with adverse effect on American relations with the MPLA, in the event that that group should come to power, and with a number of African and Third World states; and it would necessarily increase the level of violence with no guarantee of accompanying success.

The task force recommended, instead, a "diplomatic option" — intensive private efforts with Portugal, interested African governments and the Soviet Union to shift the Angolan struggle from the military to the political arena, where the task force believed that the Roberto and Savimbi factions, rather than Soviet arms, would prove dominant. But at the direction of the National Security Council staff, the task force recommendation was presented to the NSC as only one of three options; the others were a "hands-off" policy or covert military intervention.

Davis pressed his case with Secretary Kissinger in numerous memoranda. But in the end the president and the secretary chose covert intervention anyway — first \$6 million in guns and cash for the Roberto and Savimbi forces, then \$14 million, finally \$32 million before the Senate called a halt. At that point, six months after the task force report, every one of its dire predictions as to the results of military

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## Pressure On

### In U.S. for

### Inflation

### Controls

By David S. Broder

**WASHINGTON** — As the Carter administration gropes its way toward a toughened anti-inflation policy, the political pressures are growing for another experiment with some form of controls.

The pressure is not coming from the economists within the administration, of which there are an uncommonly large number. Rather, they are being generated by party leaders, who find their voice at the White House through Democratic National Chairman John C. White.

White is the canny Texas politician who was drafted out of the Agriculture Department early this year to take command for Jimmy Carter of a badly neglected Democratic party.

### Two Messages

A longtime Texas agriculture commissioner, with a down-home feel for the public temper, White has begun to penetrate the consciousness of Carter's inner circle with his unstated appraisals of the political realities.

In recent weeks, he has been delivering two messages to anyone at the White House he can get to listen.

One is that, beneath the surface calm and even boredom of the 1978 campaign season, there are signs of a restless impatience and a desire for change among the voters.

The second is that, at a deeper level than the polls suggest, there is skepticism in the public about the administration's rather tentative approach to the threat of inflation that draws all other problems in importance.

White has been sending memos to the president, calling his attention to the number of "upsets" that have been occurring in recent primaries. He has pointed out places where "outsiders," making their first tries for major office, have surprised the established favorites.

Such upsets have occurred, in recent weeks, everywhere from Alabama to Maryland to Wisconsin — and in no discernible ideological pattern.

Rather, as White sees it, these races suggest a more localized streak of dissatisfaction with the status quo, and a willingness to experiment with unconventional approaches. The implication, which does not have to be spelled out for anyone of Carter's acuteness — is that even a president could become the victim of such a mood.

White's rather gentle hints that more boldness would be welcome in the fight on inflation are not likely to weigh heavily in the debate on the new administration's economic policy, scheduled to take place this week.

Carter's economic advisers seem to be pointing pretty clearly toward another rather conventional set of proposals. They have recommended the adoption of numerical guidelines, for "voluntary" wage and price increase ceilings, to be enforced by some combination of moral suasion, jawboning an indirect government sanctions applied through procurement, import and regulatory decisions.

To a farm boy like White, that approach sounds like a fancy wrapped package of the most common barnyard product. It is not the sort of thing that will make restive voters believe that everything possible is being done to break the back of inflation.

White shares the traditional farmers' aversion to tight money and the typical Southerners' feeling that high interest rates not only enrich the bankers (who do not vote Democratic), but also feed inflation by adding to everyone's cost of borrowing money. The administration's acceptance of a Federal Reserve Board policy of higher interest rates goes against the grain for him.

Again, his viewpoint will not prevail in the current round of Carter administration policy-making.

But if the new anti-inflation program proves to be as ineffective in curbing the price surge as the past year's "deceleration drive" has been, you can look for John White's arguments to be revived more forcefully.

White, and those "nonexperts" for whom he speaks, see there is a climate of opinion in the country that would support bold action by the President to break the inflation cycle, even if that means imposing controls for a time.

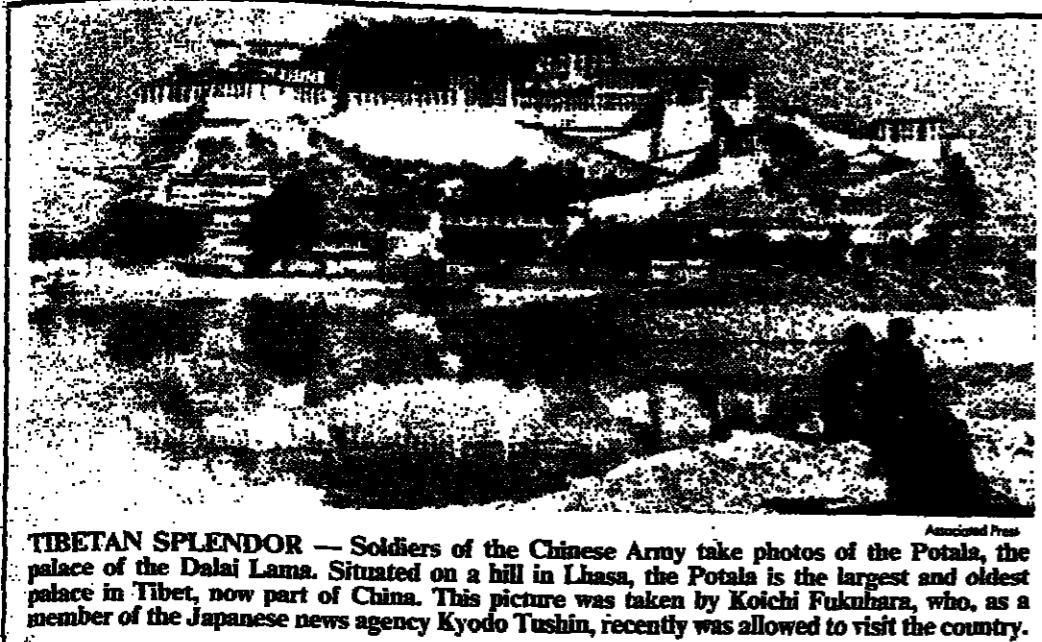
The experience with controls in the Nixon administration left most economists vowing that such an approach should never be tried again. But politicians like White point out that, while the controls were in effect, inflation was halted — and Nixon was re-elected.

In 1979, if not in 1978, that argument may carry weight in the Carter White House.

**Letters**

### Fulsome

Mary Blume (IHT, Sept. 2-3): Americans, so fulsome in their praise of British theatre .



**TIBETAN SPLENDOR** — Soldiers of the Chinese Army take photos of the Potala, the palace of the Dalai Lama. Situated on a hill in Lhasa, the Potala is the largest and oldest palace in Tibet, now part of China. This picture was taken by Koichi Fukuhara, who, as a member of the Japanese news agency Kyodo Tushin, recently was allowed to visit the country.

### A Third of Drugs Are Useless

### Italians 4th Biggest Pill Users in World

ROME, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Italians are the fourth biggest pill users in the world and only about 3 of 10 pills do them any good.

More money is spent in Italy on pills, ointments, laxatives, vitamins, tonics and aspirins than anywhere else except the United States, Japan and West Germany — all of which have larger populations.

Last year the nation's 12,800 private and public drugstores sold medicine worth \$2 billion. Under the national health system, most drugs are supplied free.

The Ministry of Health recently calculated that in 1976, 71.5 percent of the 1.18 billion prescriptions filled by pharmacists were for medicines described euphemistically as supplementary, that officials consider of little or no benefit.

### Tornado Strikes Towns in Iowa; 7 Dead, 40 Hurt

GRINNELL, Iowa, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A tornado last night struck several central Iowa communities, killing at least 7 persons and injuring 40.

Authorities said the tornado flattened a motel, four gas stations and a restaurant and toppled dozens of farmhouses and trees. There were unconfirmed reports of five more deaths in Baxter and Grinnell.

Cars caught in the path of the twister were tossed into cornfields.

The Jasper County sheriff's office said families were being evacuated from the area, including from farmhouses, where propane-gas tanks were reportedly ruptured by the tornado.

Jerry Roberts, program director of radio station KGRN, said there was "little panic" when the twister hit the Silhouette Restaurant, part of the Best Western motel at the interchange of Interstate 80 and Iowa Highway 146.

### Falling U.S. Autopsy Use Termmed Bad for Medicine

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT) — The autopsy may seem to be a necessary and important part of the U.S. way of death, but the use of these postmortem examinations is steadily declining.

The decline is bad for medicine, bad for future medical patients and often bad for the families of persons who have died, according to an expert. He noted also that the lack of an autopsy can hamper pursuit of the guilty and the vindication of the innocent.

Writing in a recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. William Roberts, of the National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute, said that it is important that this declining trend in autopsies be reversed.

Shortly after World War II, Dr. Roberts said, autopsies were done on about half of all patients who died in hospitals. By 1964, the proportion had dropped to 41 percent, and by the mid-1970s to less than 22 percent.

#### Reasons Complex

The reasons for the decline are complex, he said, but they add up to a lack of interest among physicians, surgeons, pathologists and the families of the deceased. He said that a doctor may sometimes feel that there is nothing to gain but the risk of a malpractice suit.

**Called Essential**

Furthermore, he said, the postmortem examination is essential if the guilty are to be brought to justice and the innocent set free.

While an autopsy can be ordered by a court or medical examiner if there is a suspicion of crime, or in cases of accidents followed by death within a few days, most cases have no such compelling reasons for action. Instead, Dr. Roberts said, permission for autopsy is hampered by regulations and red tape. Commonly, permission for autopsy on a patient must be granted by all surviving children no matter where they may be.

The usefulness of the autopsy, he said, is often decreased by the lack of specialized knowledge on the part of the pathologist who does the work. He said that many of those who do postmortem examinations lack specialized knowledge of heart disease even though more than half of all deaths in the United States result from diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

"The number of pathologists who are experts in this subspecialty is minuscule," Dr. Roberts said.

He said that the training of pathologists needs to be altered so that the autopsies they do will be more useful, while the professional and lay public must be made more fully aware of the benefits of these procedures.

### PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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### Some Experts Urge Start of Research

### U.S. Ethics Panel Debates Tube Babies

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — Some members of a new federal advisory group on test-tube babies began edging yesterday toward allowing U.S. scientists to create human embryos for laboratory study.

The group is the Ethics Advisory Board of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In the wake of the birth in Britain seven weeks ago of Louise Brown, the world's first laboratory-conceived baby, the group must advise HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr.:

• First, whether to fund the joining of human sperm and female egg cells in laboratories to create embryos.

• Second, whether it is wise to implant the resulting embryos in would-be mothers.

[Mr. Califano also asked the panel to consider the issue of surrogate parents. This is a term to define a situation in which, as the secretary said, "Rich women might pay poor women to carry their children" in the poor women's womb.

The group, at Mr. Califano's request, planned the present meeting to consider an application for a federal research grant from a scientist who wants to study the laboratory growth of human embryos.

liberate attempts to control his genetic makeup.

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### Anacin Ordered by U.S. to Stop 'False, Misleading' Drug Claims

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The Federal Trade Commission yesterday announced an interim decision ordering the maker of Anacin and Arthritis Pain Formula to stop false, misleading and unsubstantiated claims about the two remedies.

FTC Judge Montgomery Hyun's order also contains a corrective advertising provision which would require \$24 million in Anacin ads to state: "Anacin is not a tension reliever." The product was advertised as such five years ago.

The two formulas are made by American Home Products Corp., which may appeal the interim order before a final decision in the matter is made by the FTC. American Home has represented that Anacin contains more pain-dulling ingredients than any other over-the-counter internal analgesic, that its analgesic ingredient is unusual, special and stronger than aspirin, and that the product contains twice as much of its analgesic ingredient as other marketed products, Judge Hyun said.

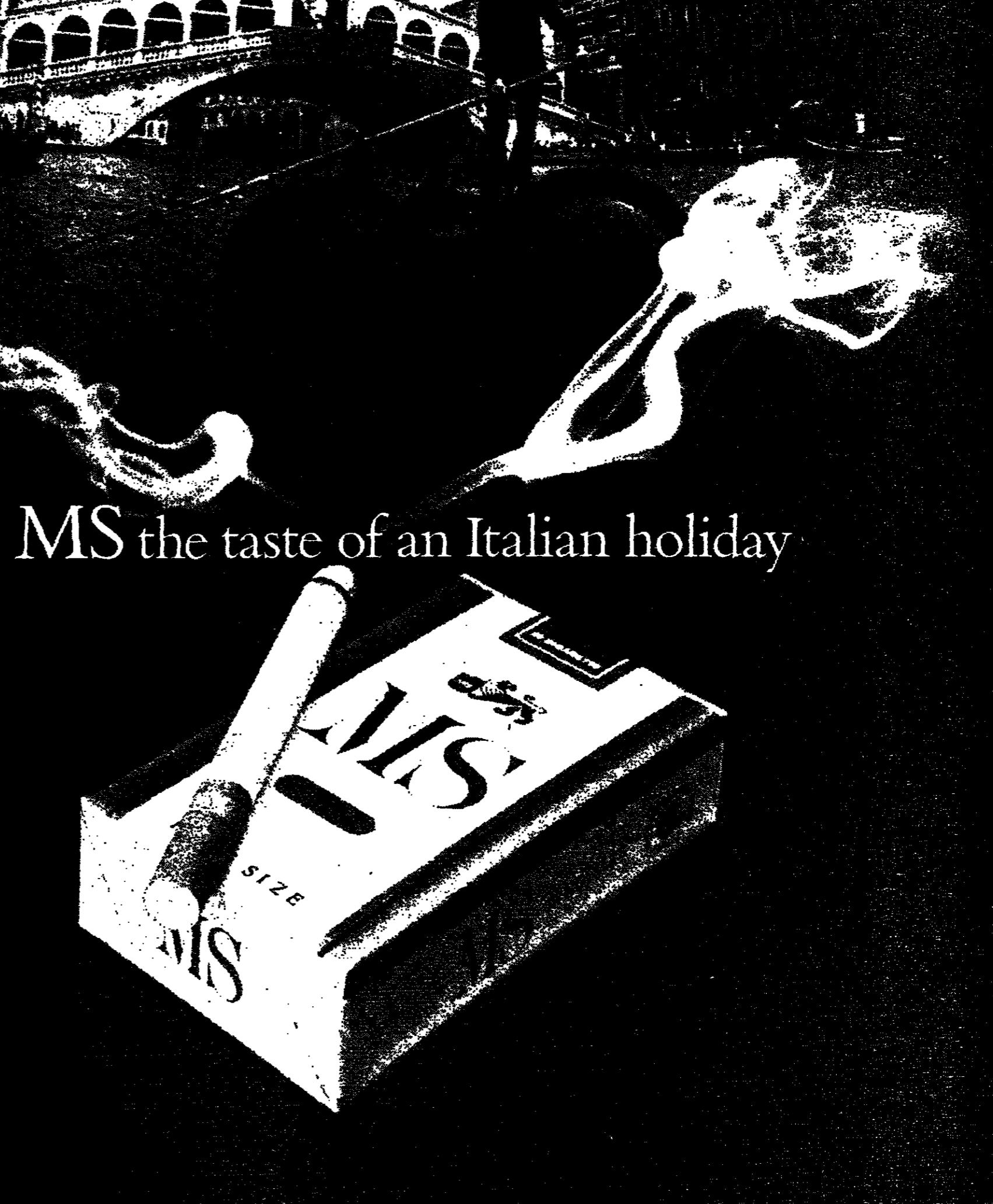
These representations are false, he said. "Anacin's analgesic ingredient is not unusual, special or stronger than aspirin, since it is nothing other than aspirin."

Judge Hyun also said the company falsely claimed it had been established that Arthritis Pain Formula will cause gastric discomfort less frequently than any other over-the-counter analgesic. This claim, he said, "is false inasmuch as the greater safety of APF has not been established. Moreover, there exists a substantial question recognized by experts . . . as to the validity of the representation."

On that issue, his order would prohibit claims of comparative efficacy or safety unless they are firmly established, or unless qualified by a disclosure statement that there exists a substantial question regarding the claim.

Judge Hyun also held, contrary to claims, that Anacin does not relieve nervousness, tension, stress, fatigue or depression, nor will it enable persons to cope with the stresses of everyday life.

If the decision becomes final, American Home would be required to carry the tension reliever disclaimer in future ads until it has spent approximately \$24 million advertising Anacin. That amount is the average Anacin advertising budget for the five-year period ending in April, 1973, when the tension relief ads ceased, said the FTC.





Haiti's president, Jean-Claude Duvalier, in 1972.

## Cripple-Making Surgeons Boost Earning Power

## Cairo's Million-Dollar Beggar Kingdom of 25,000

By Don Schanche

**CAIRO** — There is a kingdom within Cairo whose monarch must be one of Egypt's richest men, yet no one knows his name.

His subjects are beggars — an estimated 25,000 of them — whose annual take from the generous alms-giving Moslems of Egypt and from foreign tourists runs to millions of dollars. Police say the unknown leader and his sub-chiefs take a share of every handout.

Near the top of his hierarchy are a handful of the most feared and loathsome men in the land. They are the "cripple makers," amateur surgeons who are skilled at treating appealing deformities in would-be alms seekers.

Some poverty-stricken Egyptians reportedly volunteer for the cripple maker's services in order to boost their earning power. Others are said to have been forced by leaders of the so-called "kingdom" to undergo crude operations ranging from partial dismemberment to multiple fractures that misshape arms and legs.

## Deft Surgeon

One cripple maker who served as the model for the villain of a popular novel was reported to be so deft with a surgeon's knife that he could make a beggar's eyes appear sightless while still preserving vision.

Who these figures, their bosses and the king of the beggars are remains a mystery even to the police morals division, which has long tried unsuccessfully to penetrate the tightly controlled organization. Despite repeated arrests, averaging about 300 a month this year, the police concede that they know little more than the outlines of the Mafia-like apparatus.

According to police morals chief Col. Mohammed Abou Rayya, the kingdom operates from somewhere within Cairo's sprawling City of the Dead, a vast necropolis bordering the eastern edge of the city in which tens of thousands of home-like mausoleums provide shelter for more than a quarter of a million squatters.

The five-mile-long graveyard, with its narrow and mostly unlighted streets separating rows of two and three-story tombs, has long been a hotbed of crime in an otherwise almost crime-free city. Police have trouble tracing anyone there because the cemetery's mostly illiterate residents, suspicious by nature, refuse to cooperate.

When a reporter tried recently to locate the "king" or any of his henchmen, he was sternly warned away.

"You are not smarter than the police are you?" cautioned an old man who has been a tomb caretaker in the City of the Dead for most of his life. "The police can't reach them. Neither can you unless you want to risk passing as a beggar. If you do, the beggars will pick you up and take you to the leader. But you might regret it, because they might take you to the cripple maker, too."

While no cripple maker has been caught in recent years, Col. Rayya said the practitioners of the macabre craft still exist, usually working as personal "surgeons" to sub-chieftains of the beggars organization who run the regions and districts of Cairo into which the "kingdom" is divided.

"But I don't think they do so many real deformities as they used to," the colonel said. "We've noticed that the number of beggars who can mimic deformities is increasing. Instead of needing these so-called 'surgeons' to create deformities, the beggars are becoming professional at feigning them."

The only reliable outsider who has seen a cripple maker operate was Abdel Ali Hamed, a reporter for Al Akbar newspaper who risked posing as a beggar 10 years ago and later described the experience in a book, "Adventures of a Journalist at the Bottom of Egypt."

After begging for three weeks in a district of Alexandria and dutifully paying a daily share of his earn-

ing

## Haiti After Seven Years of Jean-Claudism

By Karen DeYoung

**PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI (WP)** — At mid-morning, the unblinking Caribbean sun already has nearly blinded the city. From the outside, the white walls of the National Palace hit the eyes like a slap.

Inside, tucked into a second-floor corner, the executive office is a dark and frigid cave. The curtains tightly drawn. Haiti's president-for-life sits at a solid marble desk beneath a picture of his father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

It is now more than seven years since Jean-Claude Duvalier, at the age of 19, replaced his father as the most powerful man in Haiti.

In the interim, he has lost much of the baby fat that was his most distinguishing physical characteristic on taking office. His soft voice, although often barely audible during a recent interview, was self-assured and humorous.

Mr. Duvalier has given few interviews since his assumption of the presidency. The Haitian media confine themselves to government handouts and speech reprints, and the U.S. media, he said, know that it "pays to emphasize the sensational." By "distorting the reality of

Haiti," he said, they "disturb the social and economic development of the country."

"Since our means are rather limited," Mr. Duvalier said, "until now we have not made an important effort to counteract" Haiti's world image, which to some is an undeveloped backwater ruled by corruption and the whim of the 21-year Duvalier dynasty.

Recently, however, Haiti followed the lead of a number of Latin American countries in hiring a U.S. public relations firm to tell the world, as the agency says in its first publicity handout, that "the story of Haiti today is change."

Central to that change, according to Haitian officials and the public relations specialist, is the transformation of "Baby Doc," as he was originally dubbed by local wags and an amused world, from what a longtime foreign observer here called an "overweight kid with scared eyes and surrounded by protective guns" into a mature leader capable of bringing Haiti into the 20th century.

If anything, however, the spread of local stories about the 26-year-old old bachelor president's personal life and political style has increased rather than diminished in recent

years. His reported fondness for fast women and fast cars, his million-dollar yacht and his use of the palace courtyard for a motorcycle race track are subjects of endless gossip here — admiring and derisive.

On whirlwind trips through the countryside, it is said, Mr. Duvalier sometimes carries a big knapsack full of money that he tosses to peasants. Haitians who claim to know about such things say that his picture adorns voodoo altars in rural villages.

In Haiti, where palace intrigue takes the place of party politics, there is constant speculation on who really runs the country — Mr. Duvalier, his powerful mother or one of a handful of characters with unclear duties and titles like "chief of political police" and "commander of the presidential guard."

Personally chosen by his dying father as successor, Mr. Duvalier

was installed by virtue of a constitutional amendment changing the presidential age from 40 to 18, and a national referendum in which 2.4 million Haitians approved him, and none opposed. Both the question —

"Does this choice satisfy your aspirations?" — and the single answer — "yes" — were printed on the ballot. Still, Mr. Duvalier insisted, he never wanted the job.

"I'll give you exactly the reactions that I had when my father called me to him," Mr. Duvalier said. "I told him 'Dad, even though you hand over this office to me on a diamond plate, it is not my sincere wish.'"

But he added: "When I became aware of the situation, I saw there was no solution for me. Otherwise, there would again be civil strife in this country. I have already given my life" to Haiti.

The new young president took over a crippled economy, a starving and illiterate population, and the reigns of a family dictatorship considered among the bloodiest and most repressive in this country's turbulent and tragic history.

Despite the publicity claims, there has been little visible change since then. Crowded into the mountainous, poorly soiled western third of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic, the vast majority of Haiti's 5.5 million people are still among the poorest and least educated in the world.

## Foreign Aid

While things are noticeably less bloody and arbitrary under Papa Doc's son, the rains of repression are still tightly held and dissent is only minimally tolerated. The country is still in economic shambles, with foreign aid now providing approximately 65 percent of its development budget.

While speculation continues about him and his role in the government, many observers here agree that Mr. Duvalier, at least in some ways, has grown up. Last January, he announced the formation of his own political and social movement, replacing the all-encompassing "Duvalierism" begun by his father.

The remarks prompted a flurry of marriage proposals from female beggars, which the newspapers printed. But Shaker's sympathies apparently did not extend that far. After doing an obligatory 10 days in jail he dropped out of sight. Whether he returned from the ancient trade, returned to the streets, or moved up to the executive ranks of the kingdom of the beggars, no one seems to know.

## Samuel Huntington Returns to Harvard

## U.S. Ex-Aide Leaves Bear Trap in Foreign Policy

By Jim Hoagland

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — Samuel Huntington, scholar, militarist and thorn in the side of world communism, returned to Harvard last month. Behind him in the world of Washington policy-making he left a carefully primed bear trap that could snap shut on Soviet-U.S. trade if the Russians continue to push President Carter.

The imagery is crude, but not inappropriate in discussing the Washington arrival, impact and departure of Mr. Huntington, who has spent the last year and a half on the National Security Council staff in a job created for him by his boss and good friend, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The bear trap lies buried in regulations that provide for the National Security Council to review export licenses for selling U.S. technology to the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

The review procedures grew out of a secret study memorandum that Mr. Huntington and other NSC staffers had been working on for months, and which helped structure Mr. Carter's decision last month to use trade restrictions to demonstrate his displeasure with Soviet actions.

## Incomparable Triumphs

Each step of that process represents the kind of small, incremental but real triumphs within the bureaucratic that move foreign policy almost imperceptibly along a path that may, through memorandum, presidential directives and speeches, rather than through bold and open strokes of action.

The Huntington experience offers a revealing glimpse into how this process works. But it also suggests broader points about the nature of U.S. power in the post-Vietnam world.

When he came here in the camp-capital-campus shuffle that helped spawn Vietnam, Mr. Huntington was an acknowledged expert on military forces, structure and warfare. His voice rose expressively as he reached the word "counter."

According to the former beggar-journalist, Hamed, the rental of infants to beggars is an old practice that, like other services in Cairo, has been affected by inflation. A decade ago, when Hamed begged in Alexandria, a female child rented for about 35 cents a day and a boy for about 28 cents. Today, he said, the price is up to about a dollar for a boy and nearly \$1.50 for a girl.

Periodic police crackdowns have had little impact on the shadowy beggar's kingdom, and efforts to treat the problem as a social one requiring individual case-work and rehabilitation have met the same resistance.

Mustafa Samagani, an adviser in the Ministry of Social Affairs, blamed the strong, and in this case, misplaced religious devotion of Egypt's largely Moslem population. "Islam and its emphasis on 'Zakat' (giving alms to the poor) is behind the phenomenon," he said. "The people here are very kind, generous and devout, and they give money to the beggars for religious reasons. Their kindness just makes it easier for the beggars."

Because the coins of the devout, as well as the dollars of tender-hearted foreign tourists, flow so freely, most beggars who are put into rehabilitation and job-training



Samuel Huntington: Ardent advocate of "economic diplomacy."

time on the way to the present standoff.

Mr. Huntington and Mr. Brzezinski emphasize that a stand-off was not their intention. But now that bad times have arrived, they want to give Mr. Carter as many handles for action as possible, including trade.

"I am not urging economic warfare," Mr. Huntington said soon before he cleared out his desk at the Old Executive Office Building on Aug. 12. "I am suggesting that we employ economic diplomacy" in dealing with the Soviet Union.

## Warfare Feared

But fears of "economic warfare" — or something resembling it — becoming an acceptable policy tool if the confrontation worsens have begun to race through the U.S. business community involved in the \$2 billion-a-year trade with the Russians.

Soviet officials have sent signals to at least one U.S. executive that they may shelve several large projects on which U.S. companies have been bidding in retaliation for Mr. Carter's decision in July to refuse to allow Sperry-Rand to sell a sophisticated computer to Fass, the official Soviet news agency.

The new role for the NSC staff in monitoring export licenses for technology increases the chances that trade will be used as a policy instrument, despite strong opposition from the State, Commerce and Treasury departments. Two businessmen who recently went through the standard review at those agencies report that they were advised to seek "political" clearance from the NSC for their proposed exports.

## Similar Language

The language comes almost directly from Presidential Review Memorandum 10, an assessment of global strategies for the United States that Mr. Huntington was originally hired to direct. He has nurtured this idea and watched it grow as it passed through Directive 18 on national security, two major foreign-policy speeches by Mr. Carter and his own final major project in the NSC, a review of power relationships.

Operating at the policy margins, Mr. Huntington has helped to apply a ratchet to the administration's view of competition with the Soviet Union, moving policy a notch at a

marked by constant suspicion of conspiracy and frequent government purge.

"The late Dr. Duvalier" was occupied by "problems of political order," the young Duvalier said. "Consequently, [he] never had the time to take care of, to give 100 percent attention to, the administration of his country."

"It now falls on my shoulders," Mr. Duvalier said, "to materialize all the projects that he dreamed about."

Although his opponents privately charged that the government with using the threat of "chaos" as a bogeyman, there is little question that, despite his means, Papa Doc brought a certain type of stability when he has continued under his son.

## Recalls Horror

"In the 10 months before Papa Doc," argued a high-level Haitian official, "between December, 1956, and September, 1957, we had eight governments here." People remember that time with horror.

"I never thought I could stomach a 26-year-old dictator," the middle-aged career official said, "but we had no alternative then, and still don't. When people tell us we should have elections here, I have to ask if they're joking or have a total misconception of reality."

"He likes foreign cars, that's true," the official said. "He likes beautiful women. But we have to concede him some pleasures in accordance with his youth."

While the militia still exists in greater numbers than ever, it has cleaned up its image somewhat. Its members no longer prowl the streets with bulging guns tucked in their belts and the opaque sunglasses that were once their trademark have largely disappeared.

Although the military prison at Port-au-Prince's "Caserne Deslandes" has replaced the infamous Fort Dimanche as the main stronghold for political dissidents, the government claims that its last political prisoner was released in a general amnesty last year.

Last month, Mr. Duvalier was host during a visit here by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. The president has personally guaranteed that there will be no reprisals against those who showed up to tell the commission of rights abuses.

As one official explained the government's policy toward political pluralism, "All Haiti needs is Jean-Claudism."

Asked to define "Jean-Claudism," Mr. Duvalier replied that it is "Duvalierism revised; refined and enlarged."

"It is the carnal love of this homeland in which we were born. It is the unselfish gift of self for the betterment of the material conditions in which 3 million Haitians live. Those are the broad lines of Jean-Claudism."

Mr. Huntington's resignation coincides with the end of the major study on technology transfer that is encapsulated in Presidential Review Memorandum 31, but this departure is not connected to any specific event. He had promised to return to Harvard in the fall to become director of the university's Center for International Affairs. For Mr. Huntington, who had a more substantial base in the academic community than did his boss, but who was eclipsed in Washington by Mr. Brzezinski, the small and quiet triumphs here have been mixed with major frustrations.

Mr. Brzezinski pushed him strongly as a candidate for the influential post of director of international security affairs for Defense Secretary Harold Brown, but Mr. Brzezinski rejected the idea. Discussions with Mr. Huntington's other strong friend in the Cabinet, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, about a high-level job in that department, also led to nothing.

The president immediately took aboard the NSC staff first as a consultant and then as a security-planning coordinator assigned to write a "comprehensive net assessment" of Soviet and U.S. global power. Mr. Huntington wrote much of the secret Review Memorandum 10 and Presidential Directive 18, which grew out of the study.

## Decisive Point

Those documents served to ignite and condition the terms of a debate about U.S. and Soviet intentions that continues to rage and which affects the chances of Senate passage of a SALT treaty and Mr. Carter's re-election in 1980.

From those papers grew a U.S. commitment to spend 3 percent more each year on defense in real terms, discounting inflation, a commitment that all other NATO members have endorsed as part of a 10-point, long-term defense plan. But perhaps more important than any specifics was the impact on Mr. Carter of the general tone of toughness and the need to exercise U.S. power.

In Mr. Huntington's analysis, two key points emerged from the study and later found their way into speeches given by Mr. Carter at Wake Forest University and Indianapolis during moments of high tension with the Soviet Union.

"First, we have to accept that our relationship with the Soviets involves both competition and cooperation," Mr. Huntington said. "Secondly, that as a result of the Soviet military buildup in the late 1960s and the '70s, the Soviets have achieved what could be called rough overall military equivalence with the United States," but the United States can counter the Sovi-

"They are now confronted with problems because the way they have expanded their economy in the past 20 years is no longer going to work. They now confront labor shortages and have to shift toward capital intensive technology" that they must get from the West.

"I think that in the next year or two [Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev or his successor [will] confront a very real problem. Are they going to follow a policy of confrontation and decreasing economic ties with the West, which will then make worse their economic problems?"

"If they are encouraging Cubans to intervene in Africa and taking harsh lines on dissidents and other things, I don't see how we can work with them to expand trade. We can if they are willing to be more accommodating and moderate their behavior."

Joyce Sled

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

## FINANCE

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## Metals Move Higher In Nervous Trading

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — Official silence on the progress of the Mideast summit conference and a rise in interest rates led to price gains in gold, silver and platinum futures last week.

The Mideast talks and the Senate debate on the proposed deregulation of natural gas spawned nervousness in the gold and silver pits at New York's Comex.

Midwest statements by Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani that crude oil prices should be gradually and regularly increased had traders' fears about the U.S. inflation rate, analysts said.

The unease over inflation also was fueled by a government report of a huge \$4.7-billion increase in the nation's basic money supply the previous week, and an increase Friday in the prime interest rate.

Gold prices netted a week's gain of about \$4.30 an ounce, up on contracts coming due next month.

Platinum futures rose by a net gain of about \$4.60 an ounce.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat prices dropped by about 2 to 4 cents a bushel to finish at \$3.304.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, soybeans dropped by about 2 to 3 cents a bushel to finish at \$3.304.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, corn prices dropped by about 2 to 3 cents a bushel to finish at \$3.304.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, oats prices dropped by about 2 to 3 cents a bushel to finish at \$3.304.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, barley prices dropped by about 2 to 3 cents a bushel to finish at \$3.304.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat futures were 5 to 7 cents lower, September \$6.52; wheat was 6 to 7 cents lower, September \$3.304; maize was 3 to 4 cents lower, September \$2.094; and oats were 3 to 4 cents lower, September \$1.30.

At the close, soybeans were 5 to 7 cents lower, September \$6.52; wheat was 6 to 7 cents lower, September \$3.304; maize was 3 to 4 cents lower, September \$2.094; and oats were 3 to 4 cents lower, September \$1.30.

Meanwhile, for cash stocks, and particularly for the various issues of Resorts International, there seemed to be no tomorrow as speculators honed their gaming instincts. Resorts operates the only casino on the Atlantic City boardwalk, but its shares on the American Stock Exchange seemed at times to be the only game in Wall Street.

For the Dow Jones industrial average, it was a week that most investors would be happy to forget. After finishing the previous week at a 13-month high at 907.74, the Dow tumbled 29.19 points, to close at 878.55.

On Thursday alone, the index dropped more than a dozen points, its biggest one-day loss since the first trading session of this year. Nervousness surfaced as to whether the Federal Reserve, in the face of the rapidly-expanding money supply, would tighten credit conditions further. Also, the lack of apparent progress in the Mideast summit talks discouraged investors.

Most of the nation's major banks weighed in Friday with more depressing news for the securities market. Banks raised their prime lending rate to 9.4 percent from 9.1 percent to send this basic loan rate for blue-ribbon customers to its highest level since early 1975.

Thus, two of the traditional bugaboos that had been ignored for weeks by a rising stock market — higher interest rates and a faltering dollar — came back to haunt Wall Street.

Many analysts, to be sure, had warned that the spectacular rise in the Dow industrial average from its low of 742 at the end of February has been long overdue for a correction.

"An aging business cycle and rising short-term interest rates are not the usual spawning grounds of bull markets," said Fred Kalkstein, an analyst for Elkins, Drury & Company. "These are the forces to which equities have historically succumbed."

With attention focused on secondary stocks, it was a week that saw the Amex market value index and the NASDAQ composite index of over-the-counter issues move to record highs.

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Resorts International, there seemed to be no tomorrow as speculators honed their gaming instincts. Resorts operates the only casino on the

Atlantic City boardwalk, but its shares on the American Stock Exchange

seemed at times to be the only game in Wall Street.

The Class A stock, which sold for \$1 a share less than four years ago, boomed as high as \$10 and wound up at 180 on the Amex for a net weekly gain of 564 points. As for the Class B stock, convertible share-for-share into the Class A, it rocketed 124% points to 275 as small investors, among others, flocked to buy. Friday, this issue sold at a peak price of \$20. It soared 54 points on Thursday alone.

The Class B stock, which is more volatile because of the smaller number of shares outstanding, traded only last week as low as \$118.

Other cash-quoted issues joined in the parade, but none of these rose so rapidly as the various issues of Resorts International. Less-phenomenal gains were chalked up — especially before the correction late in the week — in such Big Board issues as Holiday Inns, Bally Manufacturing, Del E. Webb, Ramada Inns and Caesars World.

Since the bulk of these payments are in dollars, investors have to find an outlet for reinvestment. Bankers

generally believe that reinvestment

of dollar income in other currencies has been limited. This is mainly because currencies like the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc have risen so much that dollar-based investors are reluctant to gamble on further appreciation, especially when they have to accept a low yield in the so-called "hard" currencies.

In New York, Citibank increased its prime lending rate Friday a quarter point to 9.5 percent, the highest level since January, 1975.

And the Fed disclosed that there was another worrisome weak

bulge in the money supply.

Market participants attributed

last week's impressive gains in Eurodollar bond prices to the internal workings of the market rather than to expectations that the United States is close to solving its economic problems, such as a high level of inflation and a weak dollar associated with a huge trade deficit.

Since the end of June, only five fixed-rate Eurodollar issues have been publicly offered for a total of \$300 million. However, the amount of interest payments and redemptions for outstanding bonds has greatly exceeded the new-issue figure. And it seems likely that part of these flows are being reinvested in high-coupon bonds on the theory that long-term interest rates are near the peak of the cycle.

A study of Eurobond interest and redemption payments by Orion Bank shows that in the third quarter such flows should total about \$1.7 billion, or \$2.1 billion in the fourth quarter.

Since the bulk of these payments are in dollars, investors have to find an outlet for reinvestment. Bankers

generally believe that reinvestment

of dollar income in other currencies has been limited. This is mainly because currencies like the Deutsche

mark and the Swiss franc have

risen so much that dollar-based

investors are reluctant to gamble

on further appreciation, especially

when they have to accept a low

yield in the so-called "hard" currencies.

In New York, Citibank increased

its prime lending rate Friday a

quarter point to 9.5 percent, the

highest level since January, 1975.

And the Fed disclosed that there

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# New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

## Chicago Options Table

Option &	price	Vol.	Loc.	Vol.	Loc.	Vol.	Loc.	Close	Option &
Alcoa	40	1	6 1/4	0	0	0	0	45 1/2	IT T
Alcoa	45	70	1 1/2	36	1 1/4	10	5	45 1/2	IT T
Alcoa	50	90	2	36	1 1/4	14	10	45 1/2	John J
Am Exp	25	45	5 1/4	21	1	0	0	35 1/2	John J
Am Exp	40	12	5 1/4	32	7 1/2	25	3	35 1/2	John J
Am Tel	60	36	1 1/2	26	8 1/2	0	0	60 1/2	K mort
Am Tel	65	262	1 1/2	35	8 1/2	0	0	60 1/2	K mort
All R	45	34	7 1/2	26	8 1/2	36	0	52 1/2	Kenn C
All R	50	93	3 1/2	75	8 1/2	26	0	52 1/2	Kenn C
Axon	45	79	1 1/2	75	8 1/2	12	5	57 1/2	Kerr M
Axon	50	47	1 1/2	78	11 1/4	15	4	57 1/2	Kerr M
Axon p	40	481	1 1/2	232	3 1/2	57	4	57 1/2	Kerr M
Axon p	45	715	3 1/2	192	5 1/2	30	0	57 1/2	Loews
BankAmm	25	144	3 1/2	36	3 1/2	0	0	28 1/2	Mc Don
BankAmm	30	19	3 1/2	82	11 1/4	53	2 1/2	28 1/2	Mc Don
Batt S	20	26	4 1/2	40	5 1/2	19	5	24 1/2	Mc Don
Batt S	25	415	1	171	11 1/2	44	11	24 1/2	Merck
Batt S	30	1	1 1/2	190	4 1/2	17	0	24 1/2	Merck
Brunn	15	344	2	222	2 1/2	99	14	16 1/2	Merrill
Brunn	20	448	5 1/2	217	2 1/2	75	15	16 1/2	Merrill
Buri N	40	62	4 1/2	50	2 1/2	23	0	16 1/2	Merrill
Buri N	45	28	15 1/2	50	2 1/2	17	0	16 1/2	Merrill
Burrough	70	13	13 1/2	0	0	0	0	27 1/2	M M M
Burrough	80	30	11 1/2	51	3 1/2	23	0	27 1/2	M M M
Clipco	20	24	7	5	7 1/2	95	0	27 1/2	M M M
Clipco	25	209	2 1/2	218	3 1/2	95	0	27 1/2	Monsion
Clipco	30	312	5 1/2	185	3 1/2	52	5	27 1/2	Monsion
Delta	40	57	13	57	2 1/2	0	0	30 1/2	N C R
Delta	45	72	4 1/2	63	2 1/2	0	0	30 1/2	N C R
Delta	50	122	4 1/2	138	2 1/2	0	0	30 1/2	N C R
Delta	55	275	4 1/2	138	2 1/2	0	0	30 1/2	Nw Air
Die Es	40	44	10 1/2	30	3 1/2	0	0	30 1/2	Nw Air
Die Es	45	95	5 1/2	30	3 1/2	0	0	30 1/2	Penn
Die Es	50	197	2 1/2	25	3 1/2	0	0	30 1/2	Penn
Disney	35	81	8 1/2	25	3 1/2	0	0	30 1/2	Pepsi
Disney	40	32	4 1/2	27	3 1/2	0	0	30 1/2	Pepsi
Down Ch	20	1	9 1/2	53	4 1/2	23	0	12 1/2	Polar
Down Ch	25	227	4 1/2	362	4 1/2	145	0	12 1/2	Polar
Down Ch	30	546	12 1/2	362	4 1/2	145	0	12 1/2	Polar
do Pmt	100	2	2 1/2	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Polar
do Pmt	110	27	15 1/2	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Polar
do Pmt	120	116	7 1/2	11	5 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Polar
do Pmt	130	301	2 1/2	5	5 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Polar
do Pmt	145	10	13 1/2	27	9 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Polar
do Pmt	150	207	13 1/2	27	9 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Polar
do Pmt	160	64	1 1/2	182	7 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Polar
do Pmt	170	1673	4 1/2	280	3 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	R C A
do Pmt	180	13 1/2	4 1/2	446	9 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	R C A
do Pmt	190	339	7 1/2	38	10 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	R C A
do Pmt	200	4	1 1/2	11	6	0	0	12 1/2	Sears
do Pmt	210	854	3 1/2	322	3 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Sears
do Pmt	220	44	4 1/2	57	3 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Sperry
Floor	35	43	5 1/2	73	12 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Sperry
Floor	40	223	1 1/2	182	12 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Syntax
Ford	40	9	5 1/2	11	6 1/2	22	7 1/2	45 1/2	Syntax
Ford	45	96	1 1/2	32	4 1/2	15	10	45 1/2	Tandy
Ford	50	277	3 1/2	45	15 1/2	0	0	45 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	45	38	4 1/2	2	2 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	50	55	15 1/2	73	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	55	60	1 1/2	5	1 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	60	13	14 1/2	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	65	147	1 1/2	27	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	70	376	4 1/2	229	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	75	801	4 1/2	229	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	80	93	3 1/2	610	11 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	85	375	15 1/2	52	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	90	25	20	73	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	95	50	234	31	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	100	25	116	49	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	110	644	5 1/2	513	17 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	120	108	12 1/2	15	13 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	130	151	5 1/2	183	6 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	140	101	2 1/2	10	11 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	145	230	1 1/2	112	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	150	206	1 1/2	74	5 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	160	169	4 1/2	51	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	170	1133	1 1/2	552	13 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	180	259	1 1/2	21	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	190	71	1 1/2	50	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	200	35	10 1/2	50	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	210	49	5 1/2	50	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	220	45	5 1/2	50	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	230	19	0	148	15 1/2	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	580	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	740	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	850	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	870	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	890	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	910	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	930	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	940	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 1/2	Tandy
Gen El	950	0	0	0	0</				

Price	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Close
25	15	734	0	0	0	0	0	0	3244
30	396	256	19	334	1	414	4	414	3244
35	125	14	291	11-14	138	11-12-16	32	3244	3244
40	62	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	3244
45	37	614	5	719	0	0	0	0	3244
50	41	56	36	9	314	0	0	0	3244
55	14	24	36	89	13-16	11	11	15-16	3244
60	115	34	74	61	259	7	4	61	3244
65	318	64	74	61	259	0	0	0	3244
70	2899	246	1053	334	115	0	0	0	3244
75	184	36	1045	0	714	17	0	52	3244
80	40	11	1045	0	714	17	0	52	3244
85	71	59	36	115	115	0	0	0	3244
90	233	214	56	68	115	0	0	0	3244
95	163	16	184	68	115	0	0	0	3244
100	49	44	125	73	115	0	0	0	3244
105	40	76	125	73	115	0	0	0	3244
110	222	372	56	119	115	0	0	0	3244
115	391	36	692	1	512	0	0	0	3244
120	203	56	119	55	512	0	0	0	3244
125	204	46	119	55	512	0	0	0	3244
130	2	712	52	73	414	14	11	52	3244
135	22	11-16	30	73	414	21	21	52	3244
140	94	9-16	139	11-15-16	17	17	12	52	3244
145	2	1676	25	22	1215	18	12	52	3244
150	21	1146	47	47	475	21	21	52	3244
155	208	295	47	47	475	21	21	52	3244
160	70	14	1146	47	475	21	21	52	3244
165	5	2	1476	9	11	1014	0	0	3244
170	160	19-16	67	10	312	0	0	0	3244
175	4	1876	10	22	1512	0	0	0	3244
180	91	1416	74	74	74	0	0	0	3244
185	111	479	125	253	3	0	0	0	3244
190	232	34	10	10	10	0	0	0	3244
195	0	4	42	42	424	2	2	52	3244
200	52	14	58	58	248	24	5	52	3244
205	174	11-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	3244
210	234	0	2	84	1-16	0	0	0	3244
215	141	7-16	13	64	64	0	0	0	3244
220	331	5%	573	569	15-16	20	1	13-14	3244
225	392	1%	569	569	15-16	20	1	13-14	3244
230	1	2972	4	4	24%	0	0	0	3244
235	24	1974	49	49	16	0	0	0	3244
240	51	1416	49	49	16	0	0	0	3244
245	161	1014	25	25	872	0	0	0	3244
250	741	6	120	120	204	0	0	0	3244
255	341	17-16	447	447	175	0	0	0	3244
260	10	5%	360	246	15-16	204	42	23-16	3244
265	469	3-16	47	47	475	152	0	0	3244
270	502	3%	47	47	475	152	0	0	3244
275	24	7-16	34	34	5-16	0	0	0	3244
280	477	7-16	34	34	5-16	0	0	0	3244
285	0	1	1-16	34	5-16	0	0	0	3244
290	5	6%	24	24	5	0	0	0	3244
295	116	2%	15	15	4	0	0	0	3244
300	193	1%	21	21	214	0	0	0	3244
305	134	9%	22	22	10%	0	0	0	3244
310	549	4%	225	225	6%	0	0	0	3244
315	792	11-16	610	610	3%	0	0	0	3244
320	0	0	1	1	15	0	0	0	3244
325	15	11%	0	0	1012	0	0	0	3244
330	13	0	16	16	1012	0	0	0	3244
335	62	6%	15	15	55	0	0	0	3244
340	52	6%	24	24	244	29	0	0	3244
345	22	7%	374	374	14	0	0	0	3244
350	97	2%	272	272	30%	26	0	0	3244
355	249	2014	164	164	165	0	0	0	3244
360	824	1212	127	127	127	0	0	0	3244
365	570	246	246	246	1112	0	0	0	3244
370	172	44	18	18	64	0	0	0	3244
375	55	8%	32	32	64	0	0	0	3244
380	189	244	47	47	12%	0	0	0	3244
385	28	1212	14	14	12%	0	0	0	3244
390	45	7%	36	36	4%	0	0	0	3244
395	142	3	117	117	14%	0	0	0	3244
400	80	14	5%	3	3	12	0	0	3244
405	11	17-16	21	21	21	0	0	0	3244
410	147	17/4	0	0	52	0	0	0	3244
415	1	5%	118	118	52	0	0	0	3244
420	113	7%	165	89	52	0	0	0	3244
425	798	1%	346	346	52	0	0	0	3244
Nov — Feb — May —									
0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	3244
4	6	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3244
8	216	2%	15	15	3244	0	0	0	3244
12	9-16	2%	26	26	718	0	0	0	3244
16	1%	6	6	6	21-16	0	0	0	3244
20	50%	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	3244
24	46	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3244
28	53	3%	1	1	3244	0	0	0	3244
32	49	35	1	1	3244	0	0	0	3244
36	7	29	3	3	3244	0	0	0	3244
40	23	24%	23	23	26	22	0	0	3244
44	123	23	34	34	19	17	0	0	3244
48	666	17	47	47	1454	0	0	0	3244
52	1129	1014	6%	407	956	0	0	0	3244
56	2526	1	7%	7	414	0	0	0	3244
60	34	11%	3	14	212	0	0	0	3244
64	32	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3244
68	2	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3244

option &	price	Vol.	Vol.	Vol.	Vol.	Vol.	Vol.	Vol.	Close
ak Dk	29	241	114	124	214	28	236	197	
ak Dk	25	464	14	728	46	42	112	197	
eing	35	5	334	b	b	b	b	587	
eing	40	46	256	b	2	26	b	687	
eing	45	43	244	b	2	26	b	687	
eing	50	187	28	56	216	b	b	687	
eing	55	520	1176	145	146	2	162	687	
eing	60	1546	6	349	54	88	11	687	
eing C	60	1610	29-16	384	54	113	72	687	
eing C	25	25	10%	b	b	b	b	51	
eing C	25	25	5%	b	b	b	b	51	
B S	35	55	1	19	18	3	19	324	
B S	40	18	244	21	12	4	50	416	
ke	40	15	474	b	2	56	b	604	
ke	45	221	11-16	26	2	3	32	674	
ke	50	227	36	55	114	5	124	674	
ke	55	22	15-16	10	26	72	5	204	
ke Ed	25	137	1-16	18	36	72	5	204	
Data	35	2	1-16	7	2-16	4	4	41	
Data	35	2	2	7	b	b	b	41	
Data	35	14	176	b	b	b	b	41	
Data	35	63	1174	5	128	b	b	41	
Data	35	337	712	52	56	133	104	41	
Data	45	1027	354	52	56	133	72	41	
Dva	45	495	11-16	114	316	b	b	41	
Dva	45	8	472	b	b	b	b	41	
Dva	50	8	3712	b	b	b	b	41	
Dva	50	57	19	10	226	b	b	41	
Dva	50	118	12	10	146	3	174	674	
Dva	50	173	54	56	634	7	105	674	
Dva	50	30	1	1	1	1	1	334	
Dva	50	35	4	11-16	10	17-16	8	134	
dwiet	50	3	264	b	b	b	b	687	
dwiet	50	26	10	8	1172	12	142	687	
dwiet	50	101	372	5	124	12	142	687	
dwiet	50	34	15-16	3	24	38	46	687	
dwiet	50	97	142	b	15	b	b	687	
dwiet	50	1089	10	254	104	44	10	294	
dwiet	50	359	614	1229	79	256	514	294	
dwiet	50	5021	4	1824	516	518	614	294	
dwiet	50	1549	23-16	172	34	261	416	294	
dwiet	50	2	24	b	b	b	b	687	
dwiet	50	1	194	25	194	b	b	687	
dwiet	50	0	50	50	36	b	b	687	
dwiet	50	119	934	37	118	b	b	687	
dwiet	50	412	56	129	256	b	b	687	
dwiet	50	760	274	300	512	35	714	687	
dwiet	50	506	446	271	512	4	714	687	
dwiet	50	472	15-16	198	276	10	714	687	
dwiet	50	22	126	4	512	b	b	687	
Ffv	25	8	472	5	512	b	b	234	
Ffv	25	22	1	15	214	1	3	234	
Ffv	25	58	14	10	34	18	13-16	234	
Monv	35	4	3	10	157	112	3	234	
Monv	35	83	4	10	5	1	234	234	
GIC	15	14	10%	b	b	b	b	254	
GIC	20	10	50	7	612	10	52	254	
GIC	25	49	254	7	312	54	52	254	
GIC	30	102	76	0	312	54	52	254	
GIC	40	22	504	0	312	54	52	254	
GIC	55	197	376	18	476	0	52	254	
GIC	70	351	124	226	512	22	52	254	
Semi	15	10	14	14	b	b	b	254	
Semi	25	83	62	66	b	b	b	254	
Semi	35	672	476	476	118	64	17	714	
Semi	35	1494	23-16	383	374	226	312	254	
Semi	35	1493	23-16	383	216	155	312	254	
Semi	35	117	134	74	216	69	112	112	
Semi	35	117	5-16	74	15-16	316	69	112	
Semi	35	3	154	0	11	12	b	b	
Semi	45	0	0	0	8%	12	b	b	
Semi	50	101	35%	30	5%	15	6	504	
Semi	50	109	1	73	23-16	2	20	504	
Semi	50	18	124	25	30	0	20	616	
Semi	50	121	27	25	30	476	0	616	
Semi	70	20	15	20	70	1%	8	616	
Semi	70	33	29	0	1472	0	0	616	
Semi	70	139	114	46	39	256	0	616	
Semi	70	264	504	504	118	64	17	112	
Semi	70	464	114	133	412	15	6	646	
Semi	70	10	0	0	0	20	6	15	
Semi	15	211	116	29	216	20	20	256	
Semi	25	219	14	16	4%	21	20	256	
Semi	35	11	34	0	4%	7	13-16	15%	
Ind	45	6	9	0	4%	7	0	54	
Ind	50	35	4	4	20	4%	24	54	
GH	25	32	3	24	34	3	24	22%	
GH	25	20	36	64	1%	27	b	22%	
A L	25	1	21%	0	4%	27	b	40%	
A L	35	53	114	21	124	0	0	40%	
A L	35	205	74	137	34	101	9%	40%	
A L	45	631	414	84	6	15	7	40%	
A L	45	1289	214	194	34	47	5%	40%	
Tech	35	6	12%	0	0	b	b	46	
Tech	45	203	3%	61	4%	58	5%	46	
Tech	45	453	15-16	246	22-16	4	372	46	
Tech	50	101	16	103	13-16	14	172	46	
Walt	35	46	4%	9	5%	1	3	33%	
Walt	35	155	1%	30	2%	1	2	33%	
Walt	35	244	2-16	75	34	8	316	214	
Walt	35	25	7-16	177	15-16	21	172	214	
Walt	35	135,260	—	—	Open Interest 2,129,154				
Walt	35	—	—	—	Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.				
Walt	35	—	—	—	es in 100s. Lost is premium (purchase price).				

Kemper Corp.	100	45%	46%	1/2
KyCentLife	40	79	15%	15%
LamorLife	50	20	20%	
Liberty Natl. Ins.	200	24%	25%	1/2

## Currency Rates

reading across this table of the September 15, 1978's closing international foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

## INTERNATIONAL BONDS

<i>of non-dollar-denominated issues)</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>DM</i>	<i>FF</i>	<i>L.R.</i>	<i>Gdr.</i>	<i>BF cont.</i>	<i>SwissF.</i>	<i>Dan.Kr.</i>
Ireland 9½-82.....	104.75	105.75							
Ireland 9½-84.....	106.00	107.00							
K.L.I. 7½-93.....	100.00	101.00							
Manitoba 9½-85.....	109.75	110.75							
Oslo 8½-72.....	103.75	104.75							
Oslo 9½-85.....	106.25	107.25							
Oslo 10-81.....	106.25	106.25							
Amsterdam 2,146.5	4,214	108.64	49,375	0.258	—	6,892	132.32	39.49	
Brussels (c) 31.20	61.125	15.765	7,166	3,750	14,526.5	—	19,649	5,734	
Frankfurt 1,975	3.87	—	45.29	2.376	92.02	6,344	134.64	36.31	
London(z) 1,961.8	—	3,875	8,572	1,600.00	4,2135	61.15	3,108	10,67	
Milan 831.70	1,631.35	420.36	191.09	—	—	387.19	36.68	523.58	152.94
Paris 4,3625	8,554	220.03	—	5,23975	202.50	13,965	274.65	80.01	
Zurich 1,592	3,122	80,332625	36,472	0.1915	74,12415	5,1132	—	29,1642	

## **OWN YOUR OWN MONEY BUSINESS**

REPRESENT OVER 2,000 U.S.  
SOURCES OF CAPITAL.

### Treasury Bills

REPRESENT OVER 2,000 U.S.  
SOURCES OF CAPITAL

**"BECOME A FINANCER"**

with well-rounded business background. Instant Hi income for right person.

## **U.S. \$18,000 Cash Will Handle**

# 21. Sometimes letters just don't do it

**Long Distance is the next  
level of business.**

# Chicago's largest bank is on the move.

On September 18, Continental Bank officially opens its greatly expanded London headquarters at 162 Queen Victoria Street.

Continental Bank House represents our tangible commitment to international banking, to the European market, and specifically to the United Kingdom. It will serve as the base of our European network and bring together in one location not only our branch bank activities in London, but also our merchant bank, Continental Illinois Limited, and our investment subsidiary, Continental Illinois International Investment Corporation.

We are proud of our continued history in London, where we opened our first full-service overseas branch in 1962. Then as now, the selection of London as our headquarters for banking activities throughout Europe was most appropriate. Few cities are more attuned to the concept of banking on an international scale than London—the long-time premier money centre of the world.

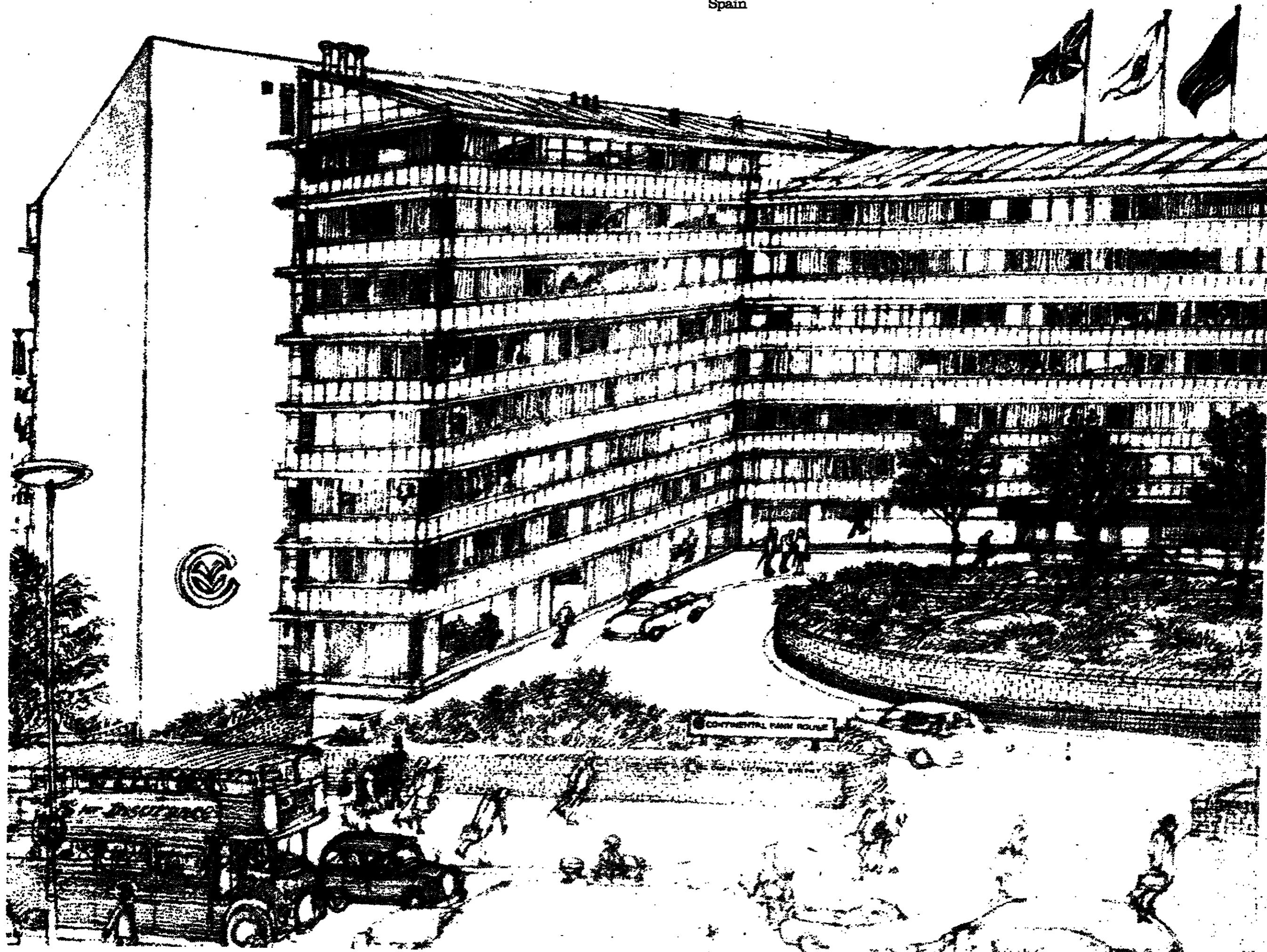
Continental Bank is the seventh largest bank in the United States, with 126 offices in 39 countries. In Europe alone we have 20 locations with specialists who are committed to providing financial services to the ever-developing European business community—a community we are proud to serve.



**CONTINENTAL BANK**

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

Argentina	Colombia	Korea	Switzerland
Australia	Ecuador	Lebanon	Taiwan
Austria	France	Luxembourg	Thailand
Bahamas	Greece	Malaysia	United Kingdom
Bahrain	Hong Kong	Mexico	United States
Belgium	Indonesia	Morocco	Venezuela
Brazil	Iran	The Netherlands	West Germany
Canada	Italy	Pakistan	
Cayman Islands	Jamaica	Peru	
	Japan	The Philippines	
	Kenya	Singapore	
		Spain	



Official





# Ali Wins Unanimous Verdict To Take Title a Third Time

By James Tuite

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (NYD) — With the last measure of strength that his pride and ego could summon, Muhammad Ali roared his flagging stills long enough Friday night to become the world's heavyweight champion for the third time.

His 36-year-old body whipped into reluctant tautness, his timing forced and his punches softer in the height of an 18-year career, Ali joined the momentum as the 15-round fight wore on and won a unanimous verdict over the 22-year-old champion of seven months, Leon Spinks. There were no knockdowns in the World Boxing Association title fight.

In the final nine rounds the most colorful, most controversial fighter to enter a ring responded to the cries of "Ali! Ali! Ali!" that echoed back from the cavernous corners of the Superdome. He began, again, to float like a butterfly and sting like a bee, though the float was labored and the sting easier.

Everybody Cheered

As the 15th round began, perhaps the last round he was ever to fight, Ali stood in his corner and led his cheering sections. Before the

fight began, even Spinks was applauding Ali's introduction, like a young ballerina saluting an aging Nijinsky or a budding actress hailing Bernhardt on her positively final curtain call.

But Ali, the master of the theatrical, was not to be denied his moment. Somber from the start, a far cry from the bombastic fighter who cut down rivals over nearly two decades, he struggled through the first few rounds, a shell of the vintage Ali. Then the fight suddenly turned around.

At the end, Lucien Joubert, the referee, gave 10 rounds to Ali, 4 to Spinks, and rated one even. Of the two judges, Ernest Coe voted the decision to Ali, 10 rounds to 4, with one even, and Herman Dueitrix called it 11 and 4 for Ali.

After the fight, elated by his triumph, Ali postponed any decision on retirement.

## Time for Reflection

"The title is too hard to get, I'm not going to give it up," Ali said. "I'll wait and hold my title six or eight months, then if I decided to retire I'll have a retirement party; if I decide to keep fighting, then I'll take somebody. But I'm going to hold my title and think awhile."

He kept shouting, "I'm the greatest of all time. I'm the greatest!"

## Officials' Scoring

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Scorecards for the Muhammad Ali-Leon Spinks heavyweight title fight:

Scoring by rounds:

Referee Lucien Joubert: AAAAASSAAAAAESS—Ali 10-4

Judge Ernest Coe: AAAASSAAAAAASAE—Ali 10-4

Judge Herman Dueitrix: AAAASSAAAAAASASA—Ali 11-4

NOTE—Fifth round taken away from Ali for holding.

Spinks acknowledged that his mind was not on the fight. He said he knew he had lost.

"He wasn't so tough this time," Spinks said. "I just wasn't in the fight. I didn't feel like I did the first time. It wasn't in my heart."

Undisciplined in his workouts, and likely to be drinking and dancing into the early hours of the morning, he now had trouble coping with Ali's aggressive attack.

Spinks, at 201 pounds, giving away 20 to the man he defeated as champion with a split decision at Las Vegas, seemed to have the fight under control at its beginning with a bob-and-weave style that frustrated Ali.

This was the same style that enabled Joe Frazier to take the title from Ali in March, 1971.

## Advice From His Corner

"Wiggle, Leon, wiggle," Spinks' seconds pleaded and Leon wiggle.

He stalked Ali, who backed off with a dancing stance that reminded his followers of the old Ali — it was no different.

Ali missed easy jabs and wrestled Spinks into a corner time and time again, often jamming his glove against his Adam's apple. When Ali was able to flick in a jab, it stung more like a butterfly.

By the fourth round, Ali's mouthpiece twisted his face into a mask of seeming fear and his eyes stared as if mesmerized by his young rival. Spinks' gap-toothed grin was twisted into a sardonic grin, as if victory was assured.

Then, suddenly, Ali seemed revitalized. His jabs began finding their mark. Some of his supple swiftness returned, enough to save him from desperate combinations that Spinks was now throwing from a stand-up position. He had stopped bobbing and weaving.

By the seventh round, Ali began to scent victory and this fed his desire. The pace of the fight accelerated. "Come on, Lee, boogie," class is 175.

Rossman opened a cut over Galindez's right eye in the second round and used a long left jab to keep it bleeding through the rest of the fight.

By the end of the 12th round, Galindez's corner was unable to stop the flow of blood and 55 seconds into the 13th round, referee Carlos Berrocal leaped between the fighters to stop the combat.

It was the first defeat for Galindez in a 42-fight string that began in 1972.

Rossman, 22 years old, was 34-4-3 going into the fight.

Galindez came into the fight weighing 174 pounds, down six pounds in his final week and a half of training. Rossman weighed 173.

The limit for the light-heavyweight class is 175.

By the end of the 12th round, Rossman scored three times in the third quarter scoring passes by Pisarcik.

The Giants took the opening kickoff 71 yards in 11 plays, with Pisarcik climaxing the drive on a 6-yard scoring pass to running back Bobby Hammond.

Then, with less than two minutes left in the opening period, Pisarcik connected again, this time on a 21-yarder to wide receiver Johnny Perkins for a 14-0 lead.

After the Chiefs put together

their only sustained scoring drive of the day, marching 80 yards to a second-period, 2-yard touchdown by Ted McKnight, the Giants came back again. After Jack Gregory recovered a fumble, Pisarcik's 46-yard pass to tight end Al Dixon positioned the ball for Csonka's 1-yard plunge and a 20-7 halftime lead.

Joe Danolo kicked field goals of 41 and 40 yards for New York and Jim Stenerud connected on a 24-yarder for Kansas City for the only scoring of the second half.

Steelers 26, Bengals 16

At Cincinnati, quarterback Terry Bradshaw threw two touchdown passes and directed a devastating Steeler attack that rolled up 451 total yards in a 28-3 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

Bradshaw, with 14 of 19 completions for 242 yards, threw touchdown passes of 28 and 12 yards to tight end Benny Cunningham and wide receiver Lynn Swann as the unbeaten Steelers won their third straight game.

Rocky Bleier and Franco Harris each scored a touchdown and rushed for 75 and 73 yards respectively, while the Steeler defense limited the Bengals to 56 yards rushing.

It was the third straight loss for Cincinnati, which has been without quarterback Ken Anderson.

Saints 24, Jets 17

At New York, quarterback Jim Zorn sprinted to a first down on a fake field goal attempt in the fourth period, setting up fullback David Sims' third touchdown run of the game to give the Seattle Seahawks a 24-17 victory over the New York Jets.

Sims, who amassed 121 yards on 23 carries, swept around right end for a 3-yard touchdown that capped a 65-yard, 14-play drive that broke a 17-17 tie.

Two plays earlier, on fourth-and-three at the New York 7, Zorn appeared to be settling for a 24-yard field goal attempt by Efran Herrera. But Zorn took the snap and ran to the 2-yard line to keep Seattle's drive going.

Zorn completed 19 of 29 passes for 191 yards. Sims scored on bursts of 3 and 2 yards in the second period, offsetting Clark Gaines' touchdown runs of 1 yard in the first quarter and 5 yards in the second for New York.

Herrera put Seattle ahead for the first time with a 45-yard field goal early in the third quarter, but Pat Leahy tied it for New York later in the period with a 37-yarder.

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## Observer

## Yankee Intentions

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We have received the following dispatch from our political correspondent:

"As ordered, I went to New Hampshire. It was covered with snow and presidential candidates. A canny old Yankee coder waylaid me at the border and demanded to be interviewed."

Where could I buy some of New Hampshire's famous cut-rate whisky, I asked. He said I wasn't supposed to ask that: I was supposed to ask how he was going to Baker vote. Nonsense, I said. I knew the answer to that. "Haven't made up my mind yet," he would say. "Us Yankees, you know, like to play the cards close to the chest."

"What's the point of holding a presidential election among 37 people in February?" I asked.

The cold Yankee blue of his eyes warmed in a typical Yankee twinkle. "Heels get rid of a lot of nuances while the rest of the country's still asleep," he said.

\* \* \*

I headed north, looking for reason, and found a presidential candidate and perhaps 30 news people surrounding a skier with a broken leg. The poor wretch was grimacing with pain and having his hand vigorously shaken by the presidential candidate as the photographers snapped their shutters.

The farther north I plodded, the more pointless everything became until, at last, I stood at the very peak of Mount Washington with its famous Yankee gales howling down upon the famous cut-rate us."

Shouting downwind on a gale that would carry my cry down the notches to the famous Yankee Old Man of the Mountain, I asked, "Isn't this a ridiculous place to choose a president?"

And upwind came back the Old Man's famous stony Yankee voice, barely audible in the gale, replying, "Ain't made up my mind yet, son. Us Yankees, you know, like to play the cards close to the chest."

"Which one is it?" I inquired.

"Don't much matter," they said, with famous Yankee taciturnity. "Important thing is there's a whole network television crew buried in there with him and we're trying to dig 'em out so they can interview us."

At a small town under a mountain I came upon three presidential candidates waiting to be photographed with a canny old Yankee barter. With Yankee cunning, he jumped to the head of the line and set his mouth to be interviewed.

I asked which candidate didn't have dyed hair.

"You ain't had much experience interviewin', have you, son?" he asked, with famous Yankee

1976.

The New York City newspaper strike continues. This is a rerun of a column that appeared in February,

1976.

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The English Village:  
A Victim of the Times

By Roy Reed

MADINGLEY, England (NYT) — The fields are golden. The air is rich with harvest fragrances and the farmers are looking for record crops of grains, fruits and vegetables.

On the surface, the only anxiety in rural England this fall is over the weather. Will the Indian summer last long enough for the crops to be gathered?

Beneath the surface, though, an old, lingering worry has grown worse. While the crops flourish, year in and year out, this island is losing something it has had since the Stone Age: its villages.

The Standing Conference of Rural Community Councils studied the villages of southwestern England recently and found that essential services — shops, schools, medical offices, pubs, garages — were disappearing faster than ever.

In west Dorset, for example, 75 percent of the villages of fewer than 500 people had no school, 68 percent no garage, 61 percent no pub, 50 percent no post office and 30 percent no shop.

## Throughout Nation

The same thing is happening throughout the nation, the conference said. Village life is changing radically. In many places, it is dying.

The report has ignited a national debate. Many people have fixed on the school as the most essential village institution. Close the pub and they grieve. But close the school and large numbers, especially younger families, give up and move away.

About 300 village schools have been closed in Britain during the last 10 years. Another 1,000 are threatened by declining populations and government centralization policies. Britain, like the United States, has been promoting "school consolidation" for years.

"It takes all the life out of a village if the school closes down," Vera Tewersham, the postmistress of this troubled village, said.

The county education authority ordered Madingley's school closed this fall because enrollment had dropped to 14. Madingley's response has made it a kind of national hero of villages.

It has refused to send its children to a neighboring village school by bus. Instead, they are going to classes in the cricket pavilion, behind the Three Horseshoes Pub. The villagers are raising money to try to buy the abandoned school building at auction, and if they succeed they will pay their own teacher and maintain the building with volunteers.

## Searching for Ways

Villagers across the nation are searching for ways to keep their schools open in the face of government policies and economic pressures. Some, like those of Madingley, are experimenting with volunteers to reduce paid help. Some are making school buildings do double duty as community centers.

But behind all their efforts is a disheartening awareness that villages, for all their quiet appeal, are victims of changed times. People began leaving for the towns and cities centuries ago when the first landowners began enclosing their fields to raise sheep. More were lured to factory work when the industrial revolution came. In this century, others have been pushed off by farm machines.

The automobile has made it easy for those remaining to get what they need in larger towns, usually at lower prices, so village businesses have died.

## Debate by Letter

A governmental reorganization a few years ago stripped the village councils of most of their power. It is no longer up to the village, for example, to decide whether a factory can be built there. The planners at district and county level do that. They tend to put industries in



The village of West Wycombe.

larger towns. That pleases some villagers, especially newcomers from the city who want to keep the countryside "uncultured."

The Times, whose letters columns have been alive with the debate for weeks, said in a pessimistic editorial the other day, "Village life, in fact, is changing because that is what suits most people."

One letter writer suggested that a lot of village advocates were not truthful about the pastoral life. John Copeland of Burton-by-Lincoln wrote, "We prefer to drive into town in our ever-ready motors, shopping in the supermarkets where the pre-packaged products are so much cheaper than at Mr. Winkle's emporium; and we would rather send Samantha-Jane to one of those private academies, far away from the horrible local accent."

As for the village pub, he said, "Maybe it is all very handy to go to the local Rat & Thistle when we run out of tonic in the middle of a patio party, but the spartan sing is not the place to take one's wife, especially as it is frequented by leather-jacketed, long-haired youths and pipe-smoking farmhands who are unable to converse about the joys of foreign holidays or the excitement of planning a home extension."

Madingley illustrates his point. It has 133 inhabitants, every one of them a fighter where the village school is concerned. But the only commerce left here is in the pub and the tiny candy and soft drink shop in the front of Mrs. Tewersham's post office. For everything else they need, the villagers drive five miles to Cambridge.

## PEOPLE: Elizabeth's Budget Highest Of 9 European Monarchs

Elizabeth of England has the biggest household budget and Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg the smallest among Europe's nine reigning monarchs, a Spanish economic review reports. Actualidad Economica, the publication of the Roman Catholic lay organization Opus Dei, listed the budgets as \$5.7 million for Queen Elizabeth, \$3.6 million for Prince Rainier of Monaco, \$4 million for King Baudouin of Belgium, \$3.9 million for King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, \$3.5 million for Queen Juliana of Holland, \$3.3 million for Queen Margrethe of Denmark, \$2 million for King Olav V of Norway, \$2 million for King Juan Carlos of Spain and \$1.1 million for Grand Duke Jean. The magazine said that King Juan Carlos has to maintain three palaces and a yacht on his \$2 million a year.

Grand Duke Jean  
low budget

gaged in April on Miss Ian's birthday. Only 20 family members and friends were invited to the wedding, she said.

Mick Jagger confronted a burglar in his Hancock Park mansion in Los Angeles before fleeing, to a security post to summon police, detectives said. Detective Brian Chapman said that when the leader of the Rolling Stones returned to the house with officers, he discovered that more than \$13,000 worth of jewelry and in cash was missing. Jagger told police, that he was awakened by an intruder just before dawn Friday. Investigators said that the suspect is believed to be a former employee of the singer's.

Bob Dylan '77 opened his U.S. tour wearing black jeans with silver studs, white sneakers, a black leather jacket and a flowing purple scarf — definitely not the kind of scrawny duds that he wore when he started 15 years ago. The singer-songwriter opened the tour Friday night in Augusta, Maine, and the 7,200 fans who packed Civic Stadium were jubilant. He was accompanied by a dozen musicians and three women vocalists. They are "my childhood sweetheart," "my ex-girlfriend" and "a very good friend of mine," he said.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

Singer Janis Ian plans a little work on her honeymoon with Portuguese producer and novelist Timo Mendes Sango. They plan to go to Japan, where Miss Ian has a six-week tour scheduled. A spokeswoman for the singer announced in Los Angeles that Miss Ian and Sango are to have a private wedding ceremony yesterday at the home of a friend in New York. It would be the first marriage for Miss Ian, 27, and the second for Sango, 47, who is divorced and has one child. Miss Ian recorded her first hit, "Society's Child," a song about interracial dating, when she was 16. She won two Grammies for "At Seventeen." The spokeswoman said that the couple met six years ago through mutual friends and became engaged in April on Miss Ian's birth-

day.

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